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ABSTRACT

The booklet presents information on Nevada's history and geography which can be incorporated into social studies or history courses on the elementary or junior high level. There are eight chapters. Chapter I discusses symbolism in the state's emblems, (its seal, flag, flower, bird, and song). Maps and brief histories of each of the state's 17 counties are presented in Chapter II. Chapters III and IV present factual statements in outline form about Nevada's mountains, rivers, lakes, climate, geological sights, soils, and rock formations. These stress the uniqueness of the state's geography. Chapter V describes state parks and recreational areas. Chapter VI presents factual information on a variety of topics such as the arrival of the first cars, fire departments, and telephones; and about famous events such as fires and presidential visits. Chapters VII and VIII review plant and animal life native to the state. Each chapter contains short fill-in-the-blank tests to review the content. Answers are given at the end of the booklet. (AV)

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I Am Nevada

A Basic Informational Guide
to
Nevada History
and
Geography

By HELEN M. DUNN

Published by

JOHN R. GAMBLE
Superintendent of Public Instruction

January 1976

American Revolution Bicentennial
1776 - 1976

SO 010 450

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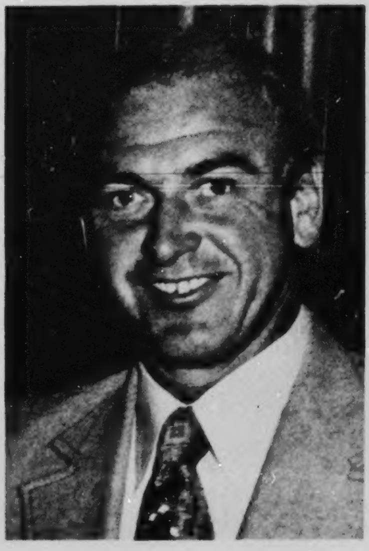
MIKE O'CALLAGHAN
GOVERNOR

Dear Friends:

As our Nation celebrates two hundred years of independence, it is fitting and proper that we turn our attention to the heritage not only of the nation as a whole, but also of the states which make up this great nation.

For more than half of the two hundred years of American independence, Nevada has enjoyed statehood and the full rights accorded a member of the United States.

Nevada has its own personality, and each of us should strive to understand the events which shaped its heritage. This book will help tell about Nevada, and I hope you find it interesting and enjoyable.



Sincerely,

Mike O'Callaghan

Mike O'Callaghan
Governor of Nevada

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

JOHN R. GAMBLE
Superintendent

Dear Students and Teachers:

In keeping with Nevada's observance and celebration of the National Bicentennial, the Nevada Department of Education has reprinted "I AM NEVADA."

This book, originally published in 1973 for use by students and teachers involved in special education, has since established itself as part of the regular education curriculum and is used today, in hundreds of Nevada's classrooms and schools.

Many of the unique aspects of Nevada's history and geography are explained and illustrated in this book. I am sure you will find it informative and interesting.

Sincerely,

John R. Gamble

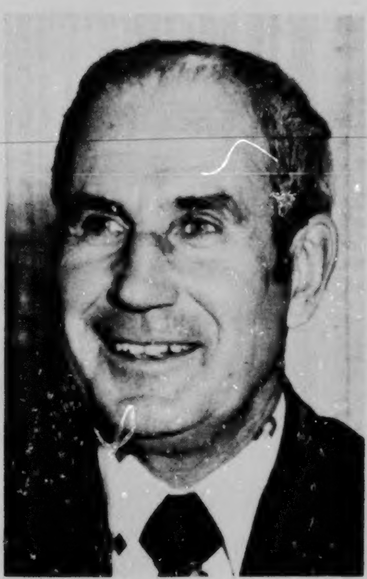


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: MY EMBLEMS.................................. 1

PART II: MY COUNTIES................................ 14

Carson City... 21
Churchill... 24
Clark... 26
Douglas... 28
Elko.. 30
Esmeralda... 32
Eureka.. 35
Humboldt.. 37
Lander.. 39
Lincoln... 41
Lyon.. 43
Mineral... 45
Nye... 47
Pershing.. 49
Storey.. 51
Washoe.. 54
White Pine.. 57

PART III: MY MOUNTAINS, RIVERS AND LAKES............. 76

PART IV: MY CLIMATE, GEOLOGICAL SIGHTS, SOILS AND ROCK FORMATIONS.......................... 93

PART V: MY STATE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS.......109

PART VI: NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS.......................113

PART VII: MY PLANT LIFE.............................119

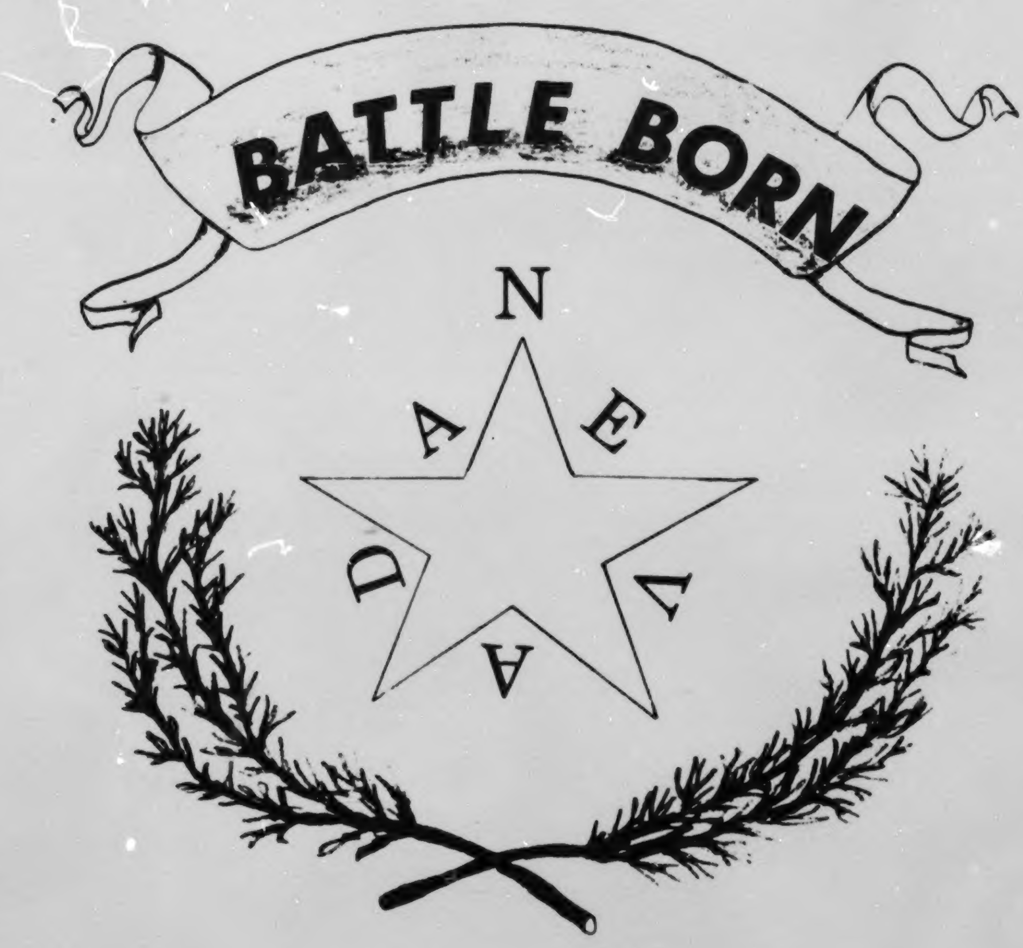
PART VIII: MY ANIMAL LIFE...........................127

ANSWERS TO TESTS....................................135

PART I : MY EMBLEMS

I am Nevada, and my home is in the West. My neighbors are California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Arizona. I am larger than any of them, but I do not have as many people as they. Besides the people who live here, many, many people visit me. They come to see the beautiful places that I shall tell you about later.

Like you, I have a birthday. It is October 31, the same day as Halloween. Like you, I have a birth certificate; it is a star. If you hunt for it, you will find it in the American flag. It is star number 36.



I am Nevada. Because the land where I am found once belonged to Spain, my name is Spanish. It means "snow-clad."

Like you, I have my favorite things, and some of these are called my emblems. My colors are silver and blue; my tree is the pinon pine or pine nut tree; my flower is three-pronged sagebrush; my bird is the mountain bluebird.

But let me tell you more about these emblems that I love so dearly.

Silver and blue were my choice for my official or state colors because I felt very near to them. Silver was the ore rock found here. It brought many people to my land. They prospected for it; they mined it. Because of it, much wealth was produced; and I became world-famous. Blue, my other color, means truth and loyalty.

There can be no doubt why I took the pinon pine as my favorite tree. Found throughout my hills and mountains, it grows in every county. It was the friend of my early people the Indians. Its cones gave to them the pine nut which served them food and saved them from hunger.

Sagebrush, which grows everywhere in my state, helps hold loose sand. It also gives food to some of my animal friends. I love my sagebrush and like its refreshing fragrance after a cooling rain.

In the high hills and mountain areas lives the mountain bluebird. Because of its beauty, I have taken him for my state bird.

When you travel over my land, look for my tree, my flower, and my bird. When you look at the clear blue sky, and sometimes the silvery-edged clouds, think of my state colors.

These official emblems are not only mine -- they are yours.

Pinon Pines

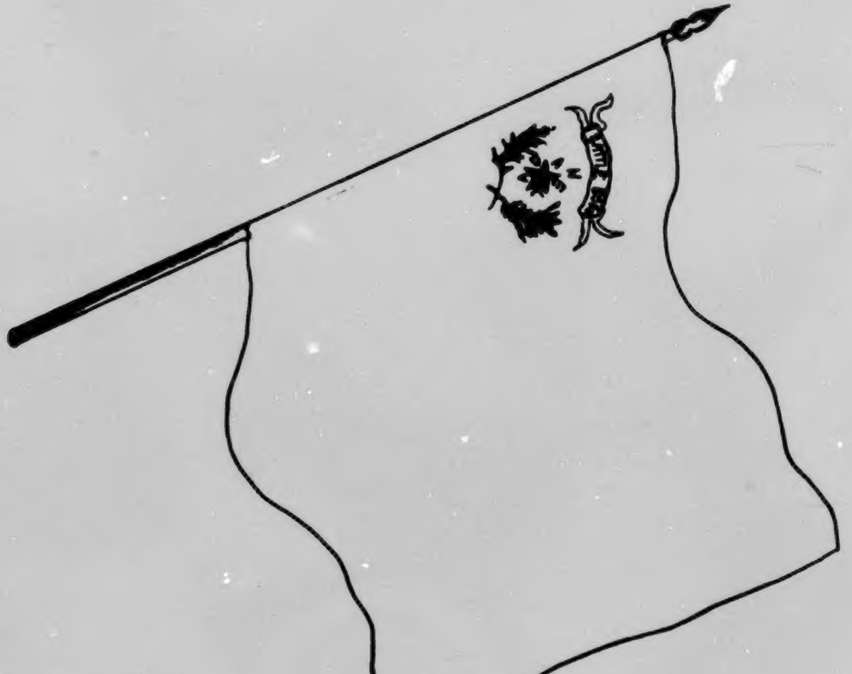
I am Nevada. Like you, I have nicknames, sometimes called my official titles. By them I am known all over our country and, yes, even in countries far away.

One of my titles, and probably the best known, is "Battle-born State." This was given to me because, at my birth (October 31, 1864), our country was fighting a terrible war. It was a terrible war because one part of our country was fighting another -- the North against the South. I did not fight in this war, but, by my vote, I helped free the Negroes from slavery.

I am also known as the Silver State. This name, as you can easily see, was given to me because of the wealth of rich ore which was found by the early prospectors. And do you know who were the first to know the value of my silver? It was the Mexicans, the same people who gave the prospectors their faithful friend and companion -- the burro.

It is not surprising that some people call me the "Sagebrush State." This desert plant covers a large portion of my land and is a symbol of my desert wasteland and hills.

These names -- "Battleborn State," "Silver State," "Sagebrush State," are dear to me. They should be dear to you also.



I am Nevada. I have a favorite saying. This is called my motto, and I am true to its short four words: "All For Our Country."

You see -- I am a state of the United States and, like the other 49, I must be true, loyal, and show my respect and honor to her. Therefore, I do what is asked of me. I always do my share; I always give my support; I always give my love to her.

When you travel the United States or look at the flag of our country, think of me -- Nevada, and my motto, "All For Our Country."

Let this be your motto, too!

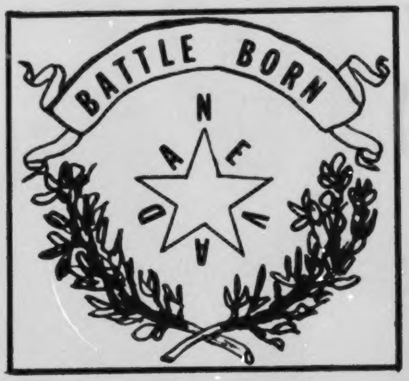
MOTTO: All for Our Country

I am Nevada. Like our country, I have a flag, sometimes called my standard of honor.

To me, my flag is very beautiful. Its field is a deep blue, a cobalt blue, with my favorite title "Battleborn" in the upper left corner. Below this is my silver star with my name printed around it. Then come two sprays of golden sagebrush.

When you look at my flag, you see some of the emblems that I have told you about before. You see my colors (silver and blue), my flower (sagebrush), my title (Battleborn), and my star.

My flag is your flag. When you fly it, fly it with honor and dignity.



I am Nevada. I have a beautiful seal that you often see on my state letters and on the front of many of my state buildings. Also, if you visit Washington, D. C., you will learn it also adorns the 36th column of the Lincoln Memorial. This honor was given because the 36th pillar is the Nevada pillar. Why, you ask? This shrine is a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the President who signed Nevada into statehood, declared Nevada the 36th state, and placed the 36th state in Old Glory as the Nevada star.

Let's look at my seal, one of my state symbols, and see what is told.

Notice there is a large outer circle with large bold letters saying "The Great Seal of Nevada." Within this is still another circle bearing 36 stars and my favorite saying or motto, "All For Our Country." Inside both of these circles is a series of pictures which tell part of my story or heritage.

See the mountain peaks in the back with the rising sun sending out its rays of light! That was once called Sun Mountain, but today it is known as Mt. Davidson and is located near Virginia City.

Below the mountain to your right is a quartz mill, and to your left a miner pushing an ore car from a tunnel dug into the mountain's mineral wealth.

A train on a trestle can be seen behind the mining area, and along its tracks we can see poles bearing telegraph lines.

Toward the bottom, notice a wagon to which is hitched four horses. There also, you see a plow, a sheaf of grain, and a sickle.

Summarizing the seal's story are seen instruments of mining (ore cars and a mill), of farming (a plow and a sickle), of transportation (a train and an early wagon), of communication (the telegraph line).

The seal is the oldest of my emblems. Believe it or not, it is two years older than I!

I am Nevada. Like my country, like my schools and my churches, I have my favorite song, which is known and sung as my state song. It is called "Home Means Nevada."

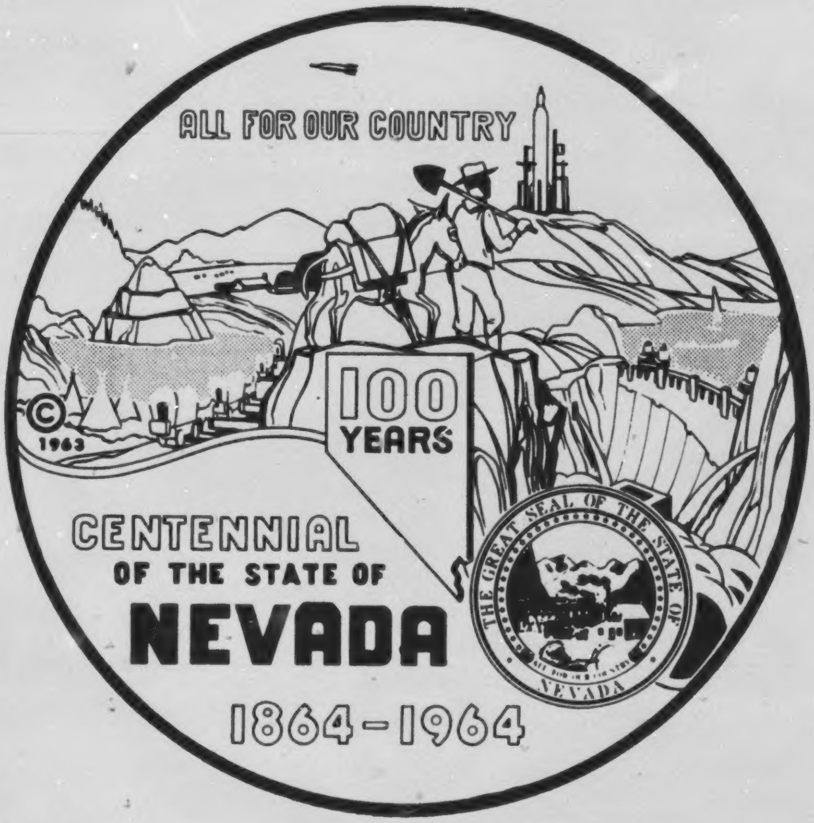
If you love me, you will learn my song and sing it, especially at public gatherings. As you read its words, you will see that it tells about and praises many things about me. I love its words and its tune. I know you will, too. When you sing it, be proud of its message -- it really has one!

I am Nevada. I have celebrated my Centennial Birthday -- that is, my 100th one. On this occasion, I was given many gifts and honors. One of them was a Centennial Seal (not to be confused with my Great Seal).

On this honorary emblem is pictured my map, my official seal, and my motto. Also is pictured a miner and his burro, a wagon train passing Pyramid Lake where the Indians dwelt in teepees. You can also see Hoover Dam, Lake Mead, the atomic experiment area, and an airplane soaring the sky above the cultivated fields.

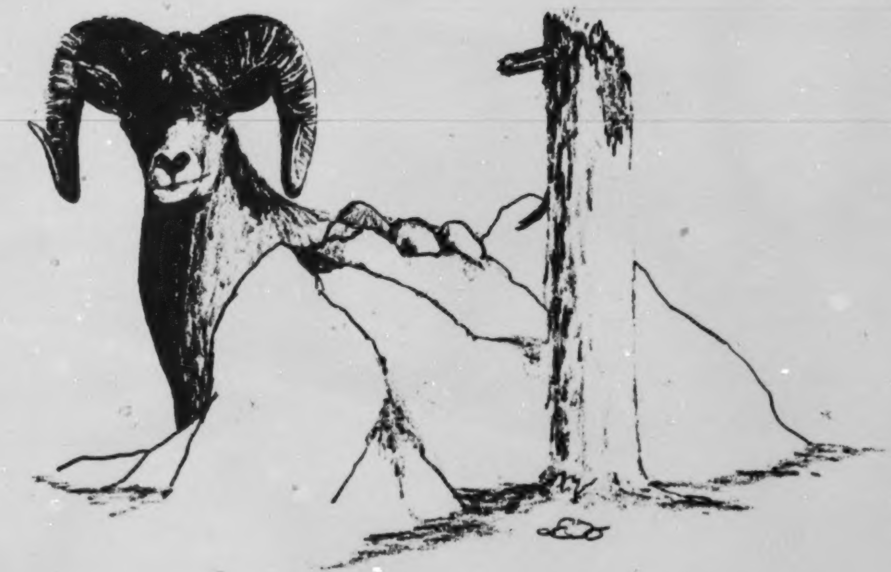
This emblem, as you can understand, tells of my progress from the days when the Paiutes roamed my hills around Pyramid Lake, when the prospector and his burro searched the hills and deserts for gold and silver ore, to today, the age of electric and atomic power.

What will be the story of my second Centennial Seal? What will be its story in the year 2064?


ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY
100
YEARS
© 1963
CENTENNIAL
OF THE STATE OF
NEVADA
1864-1964
THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF
NEVADA

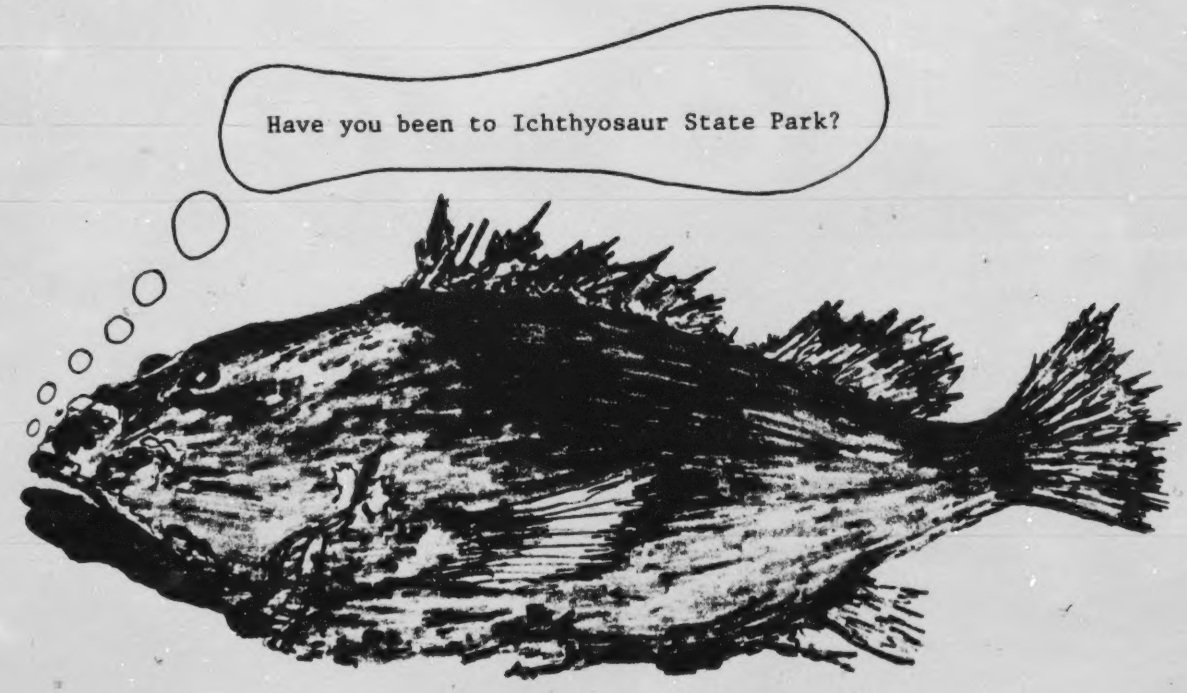
I am Nevada. The bighorn, or Nelson sheep, became Nevada's state animal on July 1, 1973. It is smaller than its Rocky Mountain cousin but has a wider spread of horns. It can go for long periods without water and so is well suited for Nevada's mountainous desert terrain. It subsists on grass, pine nuts, wild bushes and even goes for Mormon tea, yucca, joshua and cactus plants.

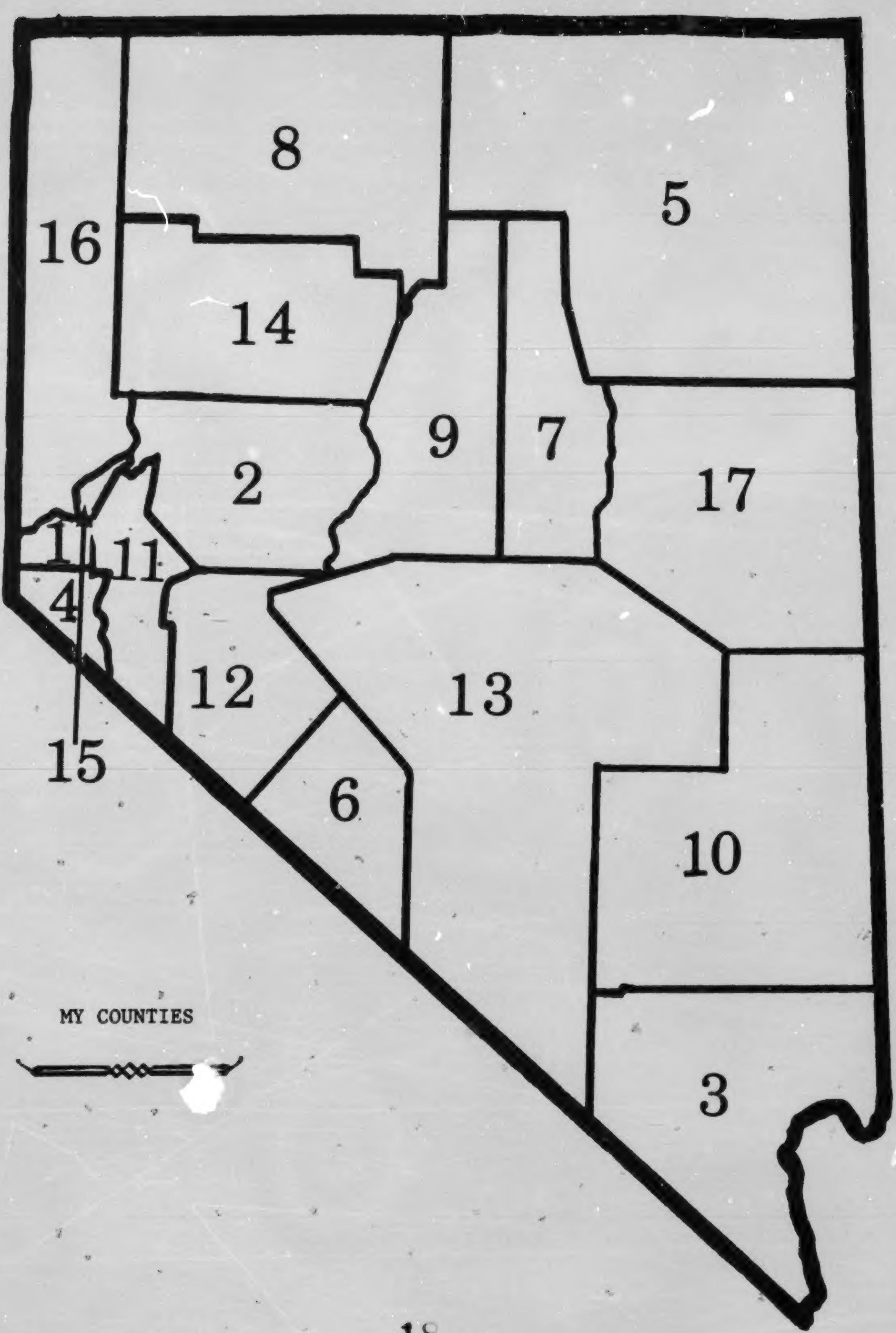
The large rams (pictured) stand about three-and-a half-feet high, average about 160 pounds but can go as high as 250 pounds, while the ewe runs about 100 pounds.



HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW ME?

1. Where in the United States am I located?
2. What is my birthday?
3. What does my name mean?
4. What is my star in Old Glory?
5. What President admitted me to statehood?
6. What are my colors?
7. What is my state tree?
8. What is my state flower?
9. What is my state animal?
10. What bird is one of my emblems?
11. What are three of my titles or nicknames?
12. What is my state motto?
13. What is the title of my state song?
14. What two official seals do I have?
15. What color is my flag?
16. Name three things common to my emblems as found on the flag.
17. How is Nevada placed around the star?


Have you been to Ichthyosaur State Park?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MY COUNTIES

	County	County Seat
* 1.	Carson City Municipality	
2.	Churchill	Fallon
3.	Clark	Las Vegas
4.	Douglas	Minden
5.	Elko	Elko
6.	Esmeralda	Goldfield
7.	Eureka	Eureka
8.	Humboldt	Winnemucca
9.	Lander	Austin
10.	Lincoln	Pioche
11.	Lyon	Yerington
12.	Mineral	Hawthorne
13.	Nye	Tonopah
14.	Pershing	Lovelock
15.	Storey	Virginia City
16.	Washoe	Reno
17.	White Pine	Ely

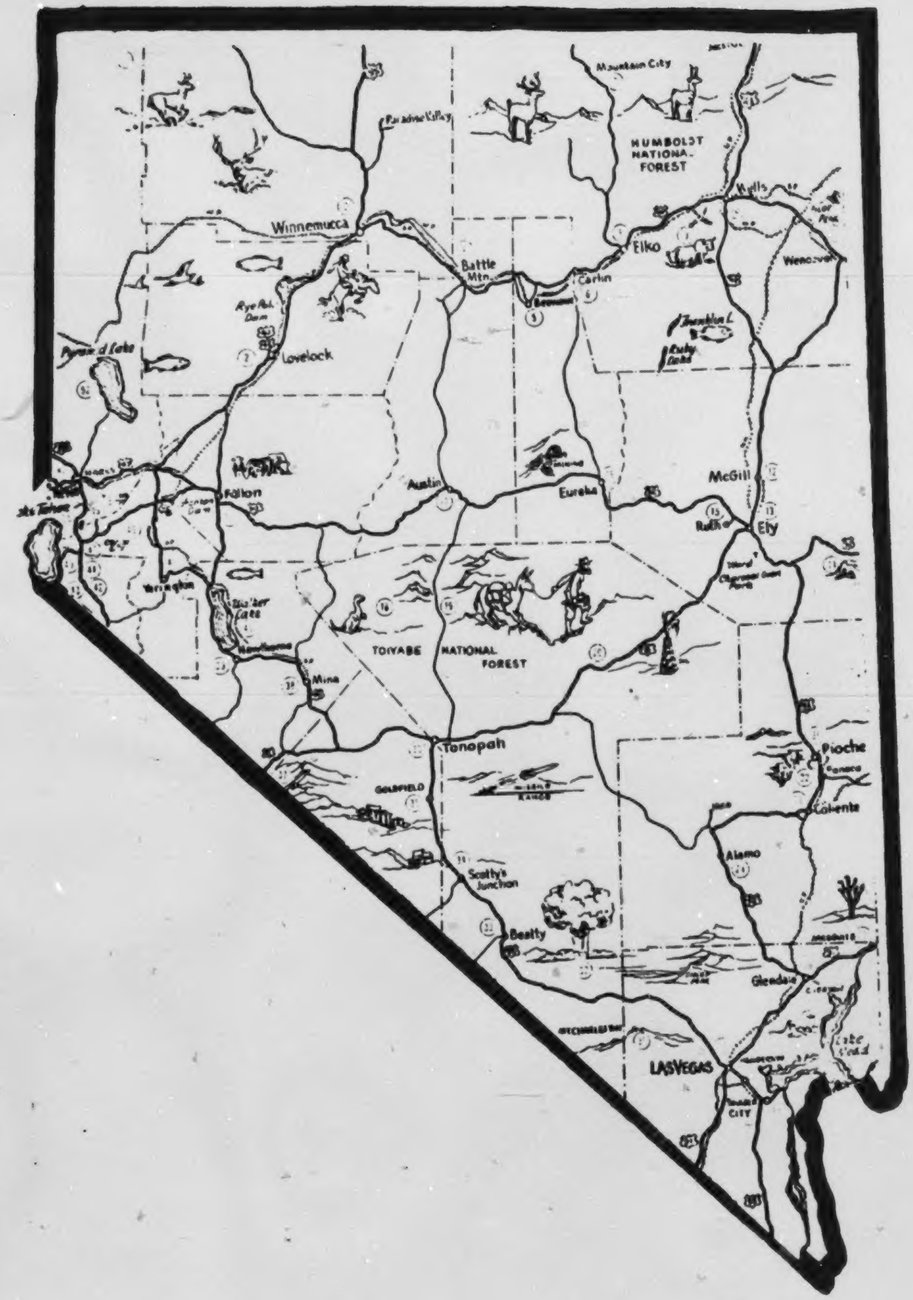
* What was once Ormsby County has now been consolidated with Carson City and the municipality is known as Carson City.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

County	Source of the Name	County Seat	Source of the Name
* 1. Carson City	A famed fighter, Major William Ormsby, who was killed in the first Paiute War.*	Carson City	The famous scout, Kit Carson, who accompanied John Fremont.
2. Churchill	It was named after the fort which, in turn, was named after an Army officer.	Fallon	An early farmer of the area, Mike Fallon.
3. Clark	A United States Senator, W. Clark, who built a railroad in the area.	Las Vegas	A Spanish word, "the meadows." It grew around a Spanish fort.
4. Douglas	Stephen Douglas, a noted political figure and debate opponent of Abraham Lincoln.	Minden	A city in Germany. Many people from that country settled here.
5. Elko	Elks graze in the region. Shoshone Indians were in the area.	Elko	(Same as the County)
6. Esmeralda	Spanish word meaning "emerald." Some of the ore found here was green in color.	Goldfield	Rich bodies of gold are found in this region.
7. Eureka	Greek word meaning "I have found it."	Eureka	(Same as the County)
8. Humboldt	The famous explorer and geographer, Humboldt.	Winnemucca	The famous Paiute leader Chief Winnemucca.

9.	Lander	Colonel Lander, an Indian fighter and early road builder.	Austin	Austin, Texas, the birthplace of Colonel Buell who was identified with the region.
10.	Lincoln	The Civil War President, Abraham Lincoln, who signed Nevada into statehood.	Pioche	An early banker, Mr. Pioche, who aided the miners.
11.	Lyon	Robert Lyon, a scout killed in the Battle of Pyramid Lake.	Yerington	E. B. Yerington, an official of the V & T Railroad.
12.	Mineral	Deposits of mineral ores were found in this region by prospectors.	Hawthorne	Hawthorne trees were found growing in this region.
13.	Nye	The Territorial Governor, James Nye.	Tonopah	An Indian word meaning "deep water."
14.	Pershing	The famed general of World War I, John J. Pershing.	Lovelock	The prominent Lovelock family, early settlers of the region.
15.	Storey	A military man, Captain Storey, who died during the Paiute War.	Virginia City	Named by an early settler known as "Ole Virginny."
16.	Washoe	The Washoe Indians who claimed and roamed the land.	Reno	General Jesse Reno of Civil War fame.
17.	White Pine	The trees found in the mountain regions of the area.	Ely	Smith Ely, of Ely, Vermont, an early settler.

* Carson City and Ormsby County are now one.

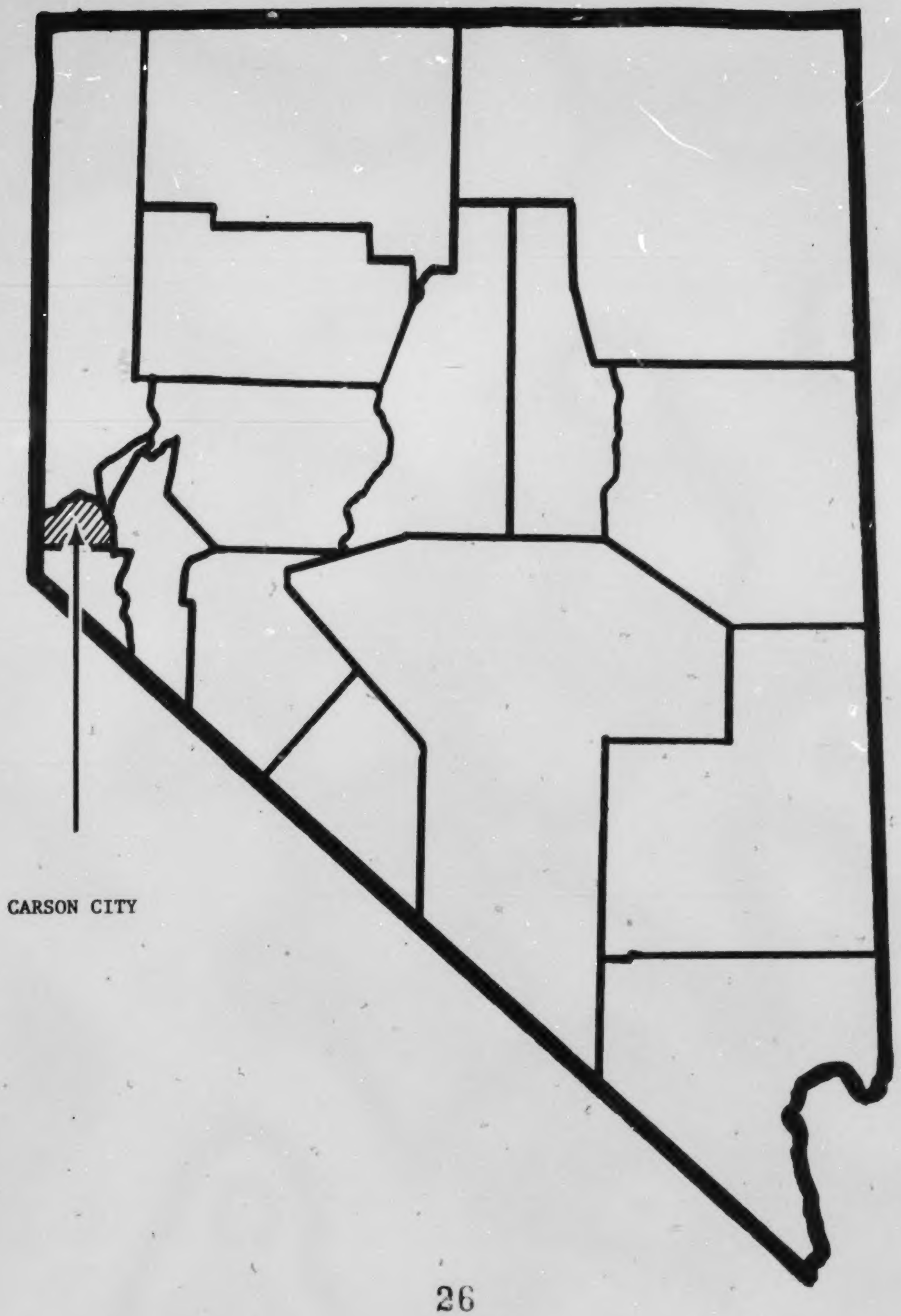

Paradise Valley
Mountain City
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
Winnemucca
Wells
Battle Mtn.
Elko
Carlin
Wendover
Rye Pat. Dam
Pyramid Lake
Lovelock
Franklin L.
Ruby Lake
Fallon
Austin
Eureka
McGill
Ruth
Ely
Lake Tahoe
Yerington
Walker Lake
Hawthorne
Mina
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
Tonopah
GOLDFIELD
Pioche
Caliente
Alamo
Scotty's Junction
Beatty
Glendale
LAS VEGAS
Lake Mead
Boulder CITY

MY COUNTIES

I am Nevada. Like our country which is divided into states, I am divided into counties. I had 17 of these until by law Ormsby County and Carson City were combined into one municipality. This is known as Carson City.

In each of my counties, you will find a town or city which is called a county seat. There you find a courthouse where all important information is kept -- such as certificates of birth, marriage and death, estate data, bills of sale, property and other tax information, and other numerous kinds of legal papers. There is also found the county officers and court rooms. Their job, as you know, is to protect our lives and our property.

I am going to introduce you to each of my counties and let each one tell you his individual story.


CARSON CITY

I was Ormsby County, but now I am consolidated with Carson City into one municipality. I am now known as Carson City. I was named after the famous Indian fighter, Major Ormsby. Carson City, with whom I was consolidated, is also the capitol city of Nevada. Once known as Eagle Station, it was renamed in honor of the scout, Kit Carson.

My early history dealt with emigrant parties, trading posts, prospectors along the Carson River, and ranching. My early history also told of toll bridges and toll roads used for freighting to and from the Comstock. My early history told of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad which carried passengers, freight, and mail. My early history told of the busy mills along the Carson River and at the once-thriving settlement of Empire.

My early history was exciting, and I have many spots you can visit to learn more about days of the past.

My story today centers largely around my part of Lake Tahoe and my many centers dealing with government. Let me tell you some of the places you may visit in Carson City.

The Capitol building is worth a trip for anyone and everyone. There you can see the offices of our officials elected and appointed to serve Nevada people. Among these are the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer. Here, in the spacious halls, you can see the painted portraits of Nevada's governors -- the first being H. G. Blasdel.

The Highway Building, the Supreme Court Building, the State Library, the State Legislative Building, and the Museum should not be overlooked by you. You will want to come again and again to the Museum. Let me tell you some of the many things it has to offer.

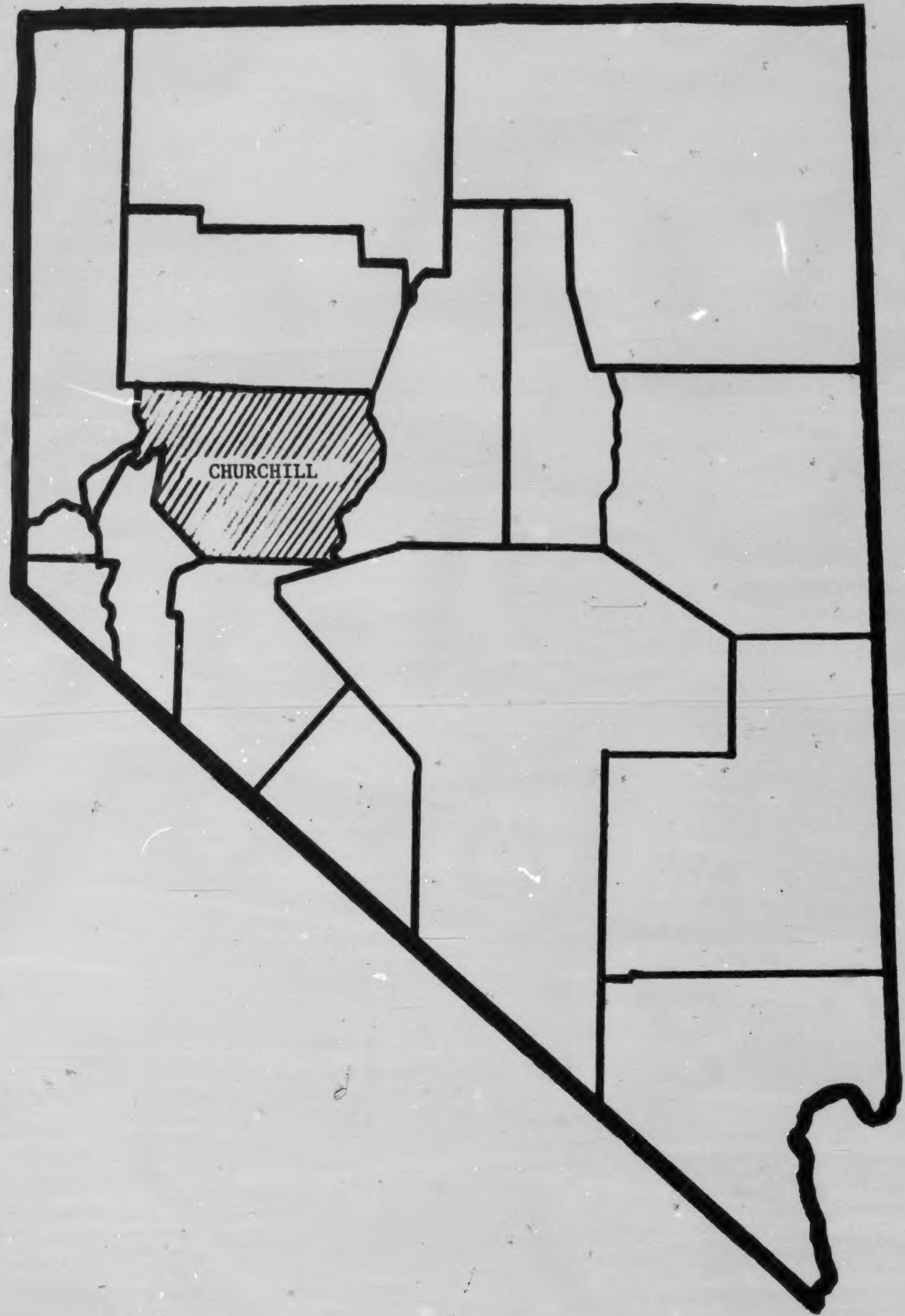
The building which is now the Museum was once a government mint; that is, a place where coin money is made. At that time, the Carson City (CC) dollars were made there. After the mint closed, the building became an assay office (to process ore). Finally, it was turned into a Muesum to house relics, specimens, ores, and many other things which have helped make Nevada famous.

Especially beautiful in the Museum are the animal displays and the Indian pictorial story. Relics of the early Indians include some of the baskets woven by Dot-so-la-lee of the Washoe tribe. Her baskets are world-famous, many of them being in museums of the East.

A visit to the State Museum would not be complete without a trip down the mine shaft. Here you can see scenes just as they were in the mines of Nevada gold and silver camps. Not to be forgotten either is mention of the locomotive outside the Museum. It served in the days of lumbering in the Tahoe Forest around Glenbrook.

A visit to Carson City should include a view of the Governor's Mansion and other stately homes, the Curry Fire Station, the State Prison, the State Orphanage (Sunny Acres) and the nearby Stewart Indian School. (This is not a Nevada institution; rather, it is under the rule of the U. S. Government.)

I extend an invitation to you to come to my county. I know, if you do, you will come back many times.



CHURCHILL

I am Churchill County. Locate me on the map.

I am rather old, dating back to 1861. But age has not cut down my importance to the state.

If you visit me, you will see fields of grain, cantaloupes, poultry farms heavy with turkeys, chickens, and other fowl. You will see canals and irrigation ditches winding through areas where cattle and sheep graze on the fertile fields.

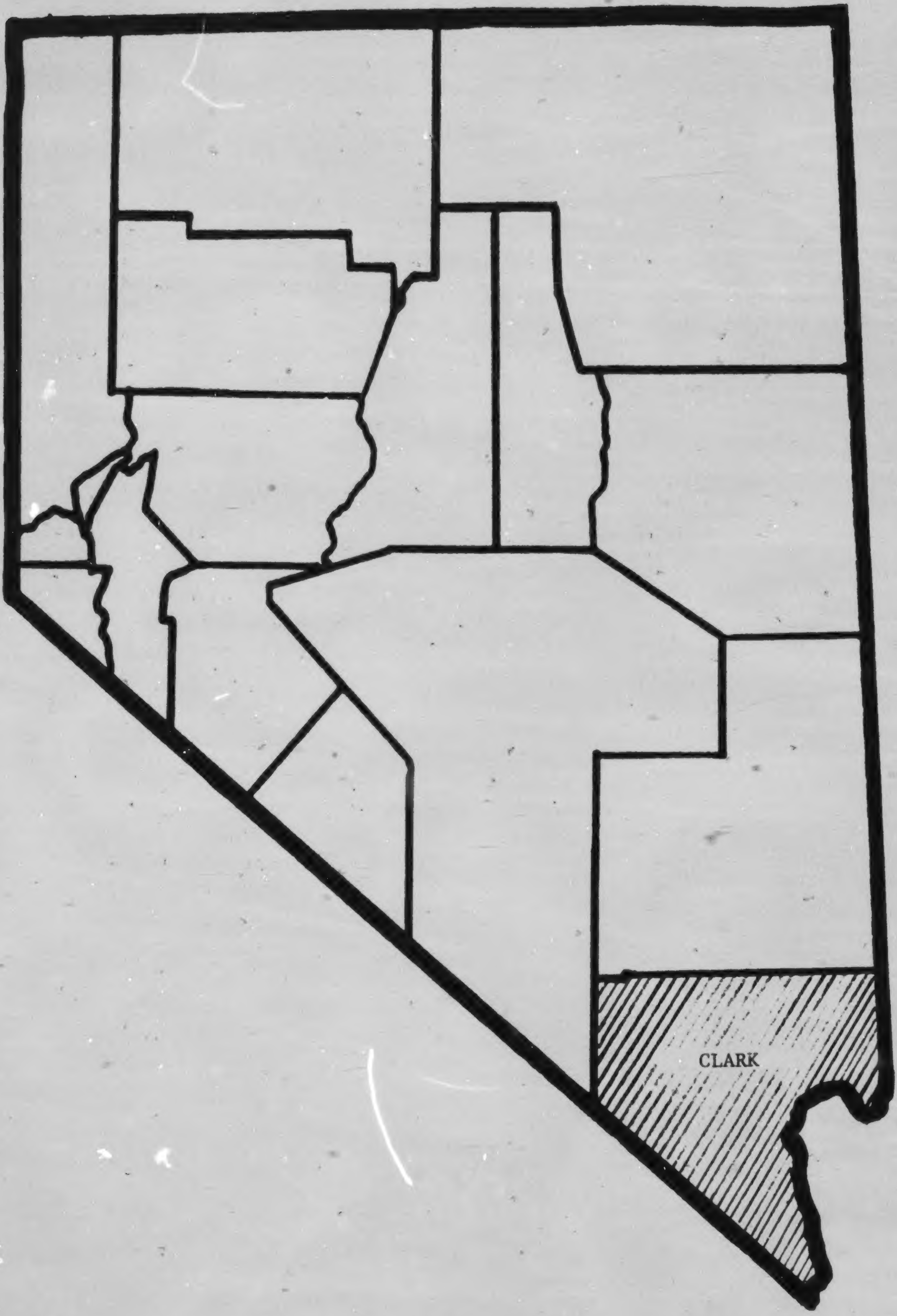
I am rich in early Indian legends. In fact, Indians roamed my land and lived in caves 1,000 years before the birth of Christ. Today, we still see some of their figure markings on much of my rock formations.

Early pioneers guided their wagon trains through my desert, followed the Carson River and founded early trading posts such as Ragtown. Also, early stage coach companies traveled my first roads and stopped at such stations as Stillwater. Prospectors and early miners found ore in my hills and along my streams.

The marshes and the streams have made me a favorite spot for sportsmen, especially during duck season.

The Lahontan Reservoir fed by waters from the Carson and the Truckee Rivers has made me important, not only for irrigation of my miles of farm land, but also for recreation -- swimming, boating, water skiing and picnicking.

Why not come down to Fallon where you will see my county courthouse? Then set out from there for a tour of my points of interest. I know you will enjoy the trip!



02 31

I am Clark County. See where I am on the map!

I became a county of Nevada in 1908, and Las Vegas was made my county seat and center of my government.

My land, in early days, was explored by the Mexicans and the Spanish. Some people believe that the Spanish priests or friars (as they were called) came into my desert land as early as 1775. We do know they explored along the Colorado River (which forms part of my eastern boundary). Captain John Fremont, the Pathfinder, camped at a spot which was near present Las Vegas. The Mormons came into my region, built Old Mormon Fort, and converted some of the Indians.

But, let's see -- what about some of the places to be seen by people who live in or who visit my county?

In the northwest part of my region is the atomic testing area. Much valuable information has been gained by the experiments conducted at this spot.

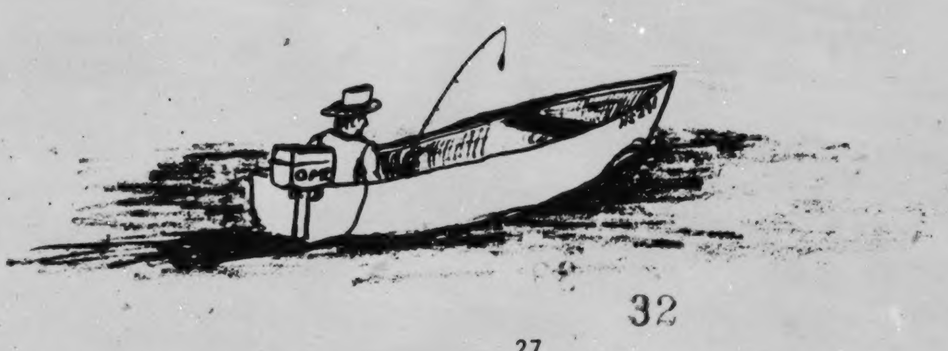
There is the great Hoover Dam, scenic and recreational Lake Mead with 115 miles of water for fishing, swimming, boating, and water skiing.

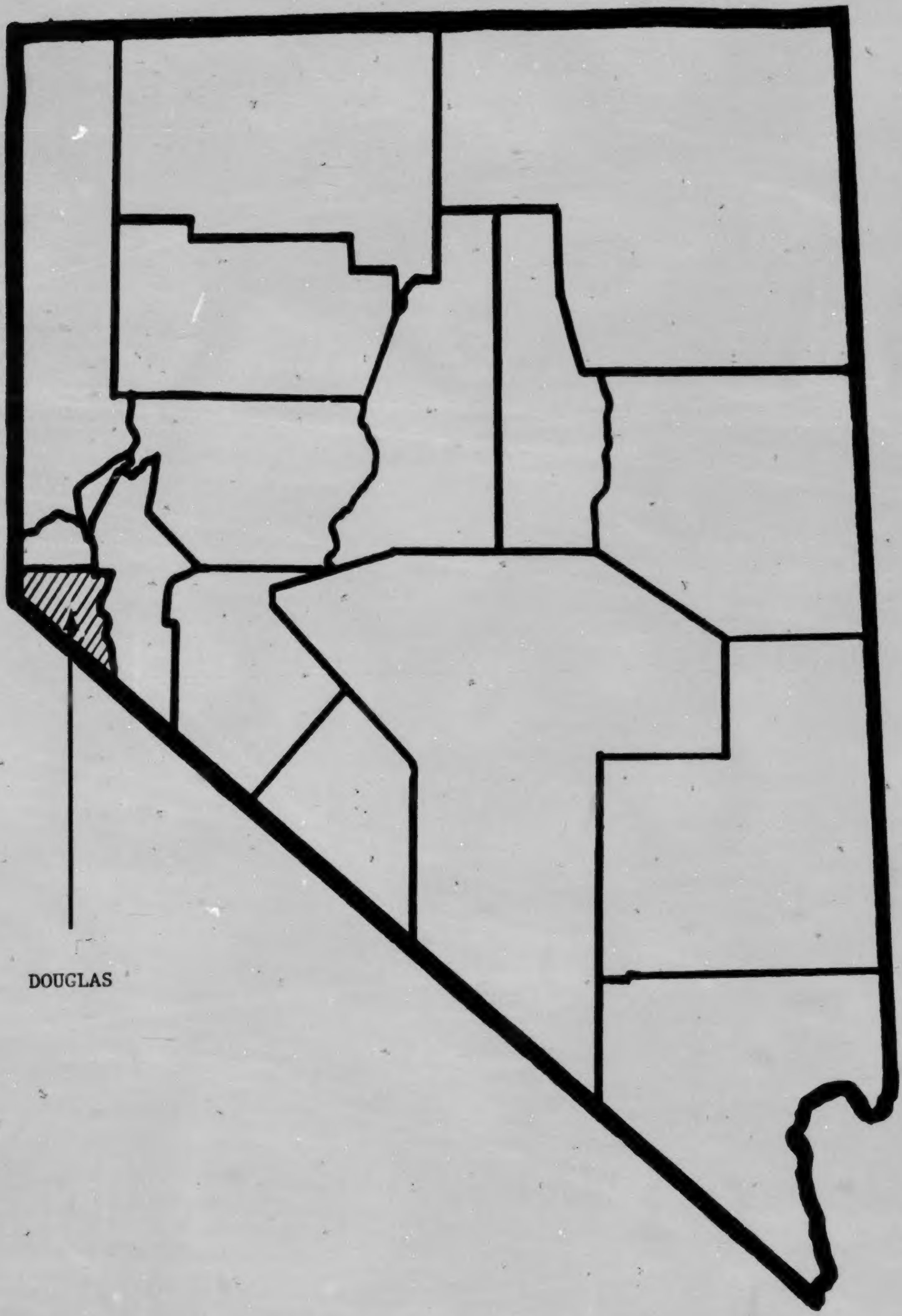
I can also point with pride to the Valley of Fire with miles of colorful canyons; Mt. Charleston, the third highest peak in Nevada, having snow for numerous winter sports. (This is an oddity because the mountain is in a desert area.)

There are rivers like the Muddy and Virgin giving water for ranching and for farming. There are towns once famous for mining and now practically ghost towns (Goodsprings, Eldorado, and Searchlight). There are active centers such as world-famed Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Henderson.

There is a historic museum at Overton which contains articles from the Lost City of ancient pueblo-type Indians.

Why don't you come to my county? You will learn for yourself why I am so important to my state, Nevada.




DOUGLAS

I am Douglas County. I am a rich fertile valley area lying in Carson Valley. In my land you will also find Jack's Valley. No wonder that I have miles of heavy grazing land, meadows, and pastures! No wonder much of my wealth is in cattle, dairy industries, and sheep!

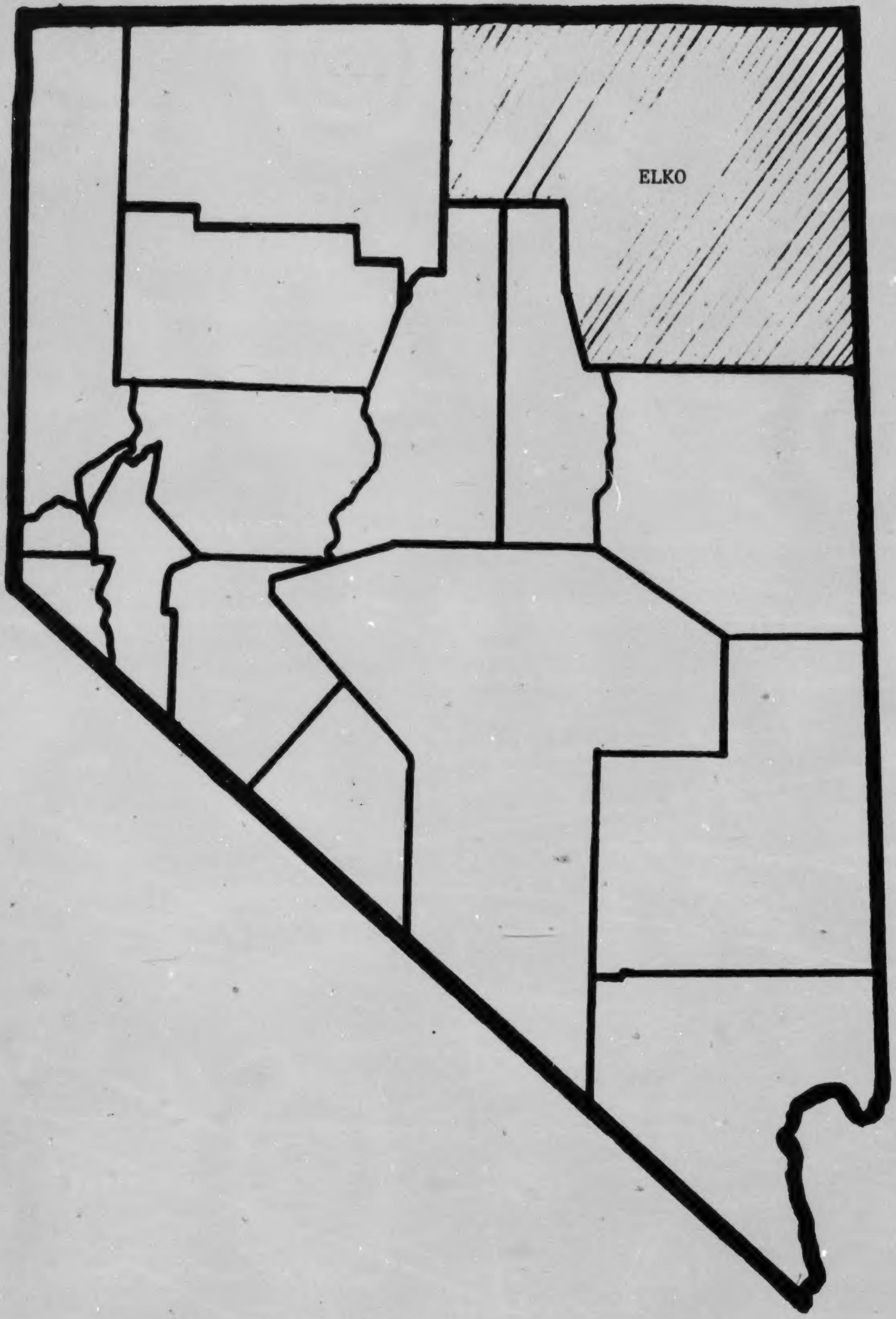
Dating back more than 100 years, much of Nevada's early history took part in my area. It was here that the early Mormons set up a trading post for the emigrant parties on their way to the California gold rush. They called it Mormon Station; it was destroyed by fire but later restored. Today you may visit it and see the articles of interest. There is only one difference -- it is now known as Genoa, the counterpart of Columbus' birthplace in Italy. Regardless of the name, it holds the honor of being our state's first settlement. It was to this historic spot that the printing press for Nevada's first newspaper, the Territorial Enterprise, was brought. It is here that today you may visit the grave of Snowshoe Thompson, the man from Norway who carried the mail over the rugged Sierras from Placerville (California) to Genoa. He did this by traveling on skis made by himself.

In my county early prospectors found ore; my mountains and hills held (and still do) timber wealth; and my towns were born by settlers who built homes, schools, and churches.

Gardnerville and Minden grew and prospered. The county courthouse was moved from Genoa to Minden where today it holds my legal records. It is to this Minden area, it is said, that a sailor brought the first alfalfa seeds. It is this Minden that was settled by Germans and named after a city of Minden in Germany.

Please visit me and tour my many points of interest, such as Wally's Hot Springs and Lake Tahoe. Perhaps you can come to Genoa's annual Candy Dance, held to raise money for many needed projects. Perhaps you can visit and talk to the many Basque people who are the sheepmen of my area. They can sing native songs and dance as they do in their land in the mountains between Spain and France. They may even teach you some of their old country games.

I hope to see you!


ELKO

I am Elko County. I am one of Nevada's wealthy counties because of my large cattle ranches nestled in my many fertile valleys. The forage grasses are given life by the streams fed by the heavy snow in my high mountain ranges. Yes, I am known far and wide for my cattle and sheep; and many people hold or have held land here for that purpose. One of the holders of ranch land here, at one time, was Bing Crosby; and his sons belonged to my 4-H groups.

Ruby Valley was planted with grain by the early Overland Mail Company. The rich-watered grassland of Wells was a natural stopping place for the emigrant wagon trains bound for the gold fields of California.

The early Indians roamed my hills in search of pine nuts, deer, and other animals. Some people say my name is a Shoshone Indian word meaning "squaw woman." The Shoshones were one of the tribes found maintaining their lives here. (Other people say Elko, the name of my county and county seat, was so named because of the elk grazing my hills.)

If you were to visit me, you would enjoy hearing the story of my once main industries -- that is, railroading. You would also hear stories of the Indians finding placer gold in my streams. You would learn that Chinese worked on my railroad building, in laundries, and in cafes.

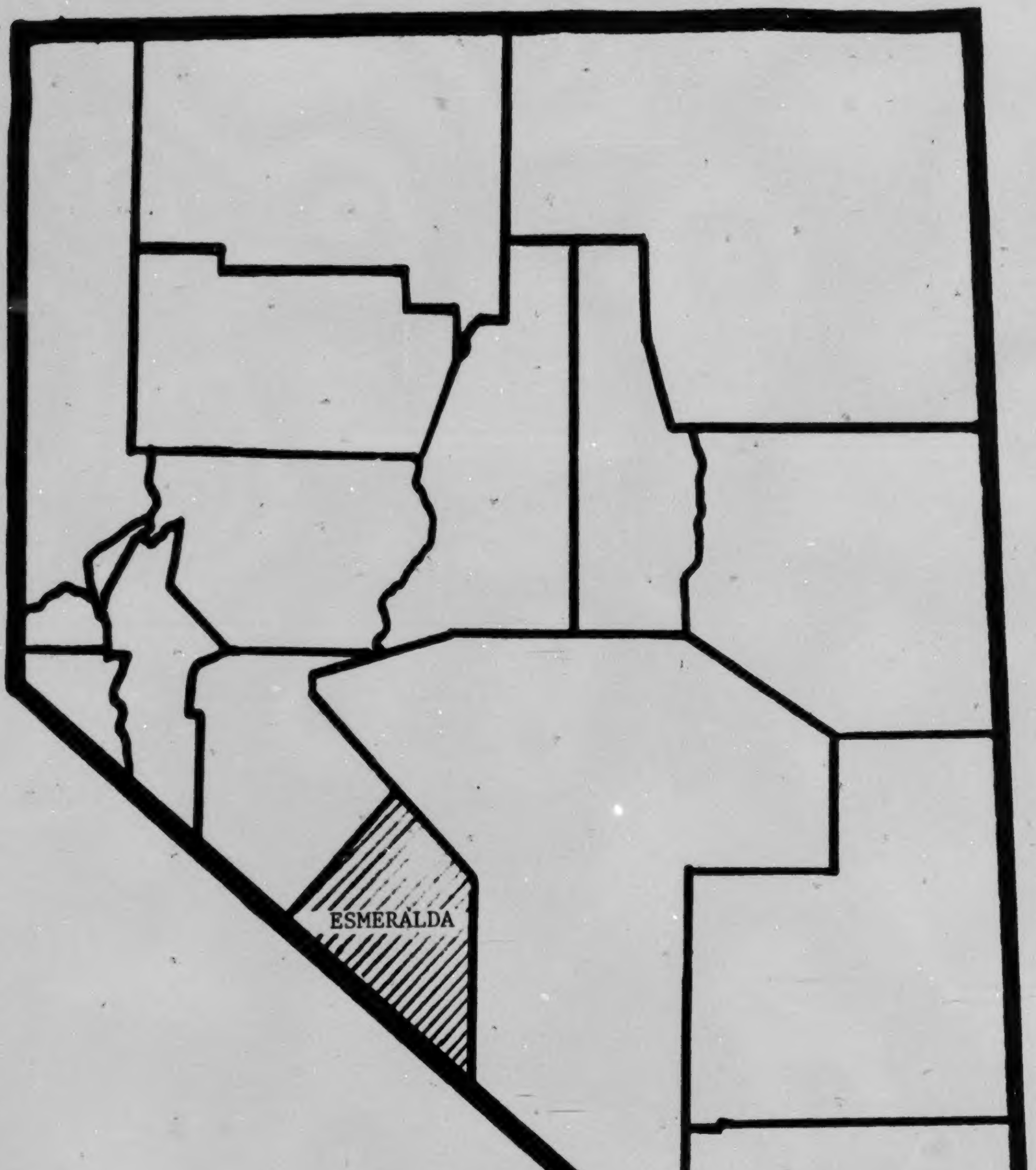
In my county many towns have their part in my greatness -- Tuscarora, Mountain City, and Carlin.

If you ask, people here will tell you that the University of Nevada and the state's first county high school were located in my county seat, Elko.

Perhaps you will thrill at the story of Fort Halleck. It was built to protect emigrant travelers and railroad builders from angry Indians.

My story is interesting and important. Come on a visit, and I know you will agree.

36


ESMERALDA

I am Esmeralda County. I was the first county to be created in Nevada and date back to 1861. At that time and for some years later, I was the largest county in size. But, down through the years, I have been divided several times, and parts of me have been added to sister counties. As I was going through these changes, my county seat was changed several times. It is now Goldfield, once one of the greatest gold camps of the West.

My greatest wealth has been found in the depths of the earth -- rich ore bodies. However, in my valleys there are some grain-growing and cattle-raising areas. Perhaps the best known of these is Fish Lake Valley.

Though my land now has little mining, and many of my once active centers are now ghost towns, I give my state much never-to-be-forgotten historic stories.

Who has not heard of the famous Gans Nelson, a 42-round bare-fist lightweight championship boxing match! Thousands of sportsmen from all parts of the United States came to Goldfield in 1906 to witness this Labor Day celebration.

Also in 1906, charitable people of Goldfield raised thousands of dollars to send to the relief of stricken victims of the San Francisco earthquake.

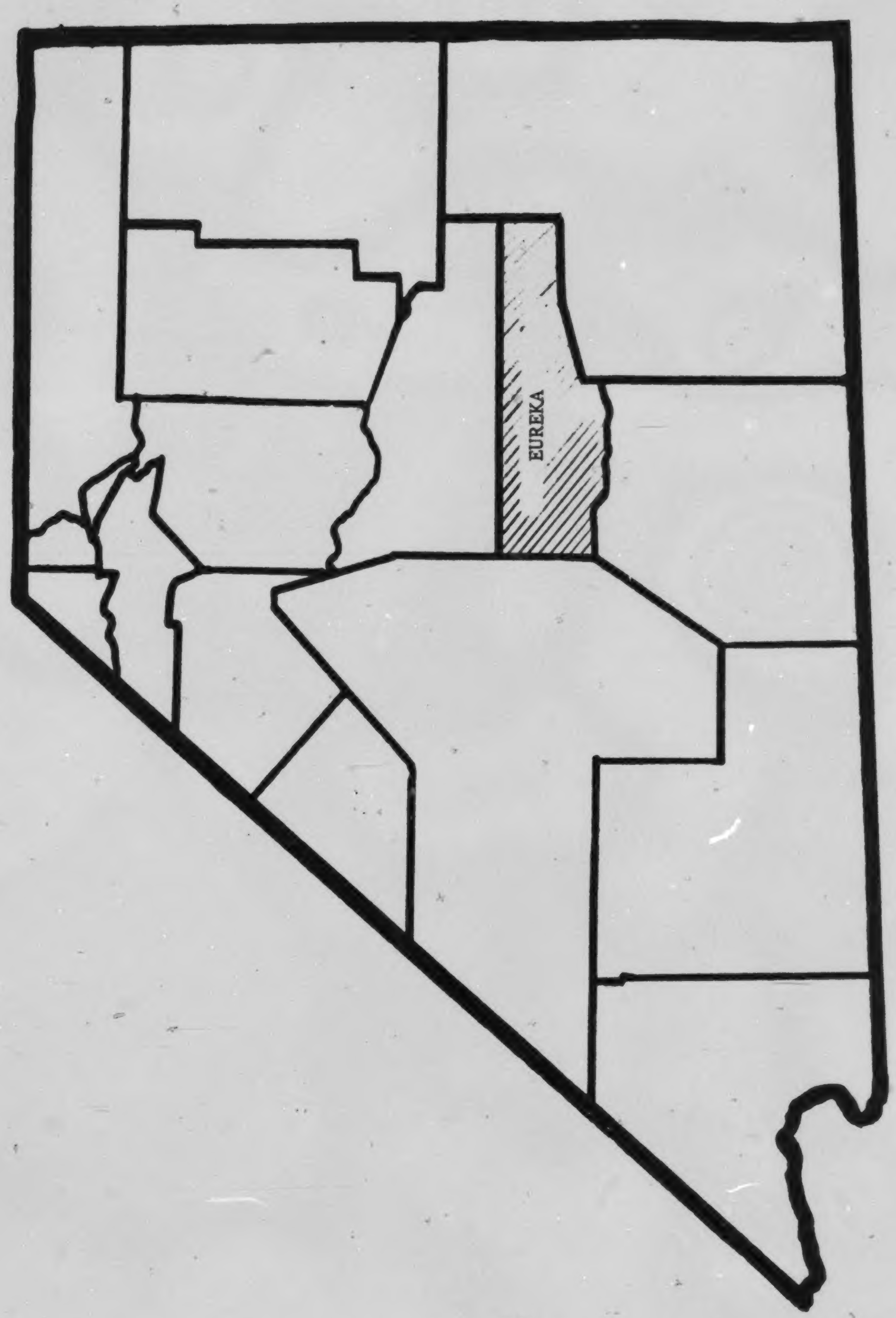
Much wealth from my mines helped amass fortunes for people who built Reno and, yes, San Francisco.

If you tour my lands, you will see that our state's highest mountain peak stands as a sentinel in my desert area. It is Boundary Peak, rising about two and a half miles above the sage and brush which house the mountain sheep. You will find this lofty mountain in the Inyo Range on the California boundary. (Incidentally, in the Inyo Range is the bristlecone pine now claimed to be the world's oldest trees.)

Also to be seen are the joshua tree forest south of Goldfield, and the strange mountain formation malapi (an Indian name meaning "bad land"). Other mountains, the basis of Indian legends, dot areas where booming mining camps stand today as crumbling ghost towns.

Flood and fire have been my county's worst enemies. The hardest hit by these was Goldfield. There one can view the havoc done by flames to a town once boasting beautiful buildings, the envy of most towns of its time. Today, a few stone structures remain -- one being the beautiful Goldfield Hotel; it held at one time the record of being one of the finest hotels west of the Mississippi River.

I love the historic story of my county. I love it so much that I feel some day you will see it again alive with activity. My state, Nevada, should not let her firstborn county, Esmeralda, die!



1A 40

I am Eureka County. "I have found it!" That's just what my name means; it is a Greek word. The word, "Eureka," it is thought, was shouted when a prospector found ore wealth. The name has not only been given to my county but also to my county seat.

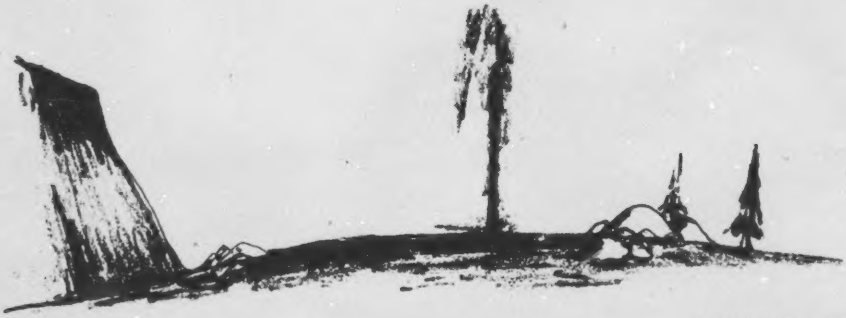
Today, I am but a shadow of myself when I was a mining county bubbling with activity in such centers as Eureka, Buckhorn, Cortez, and the Ruby Hill area. Today, most of these stand as ghost towns reminding one of days gone by.

Railroading has also played a part in my history, as also is the story of my charcoal ovens (used to process the ore taken from the mines).

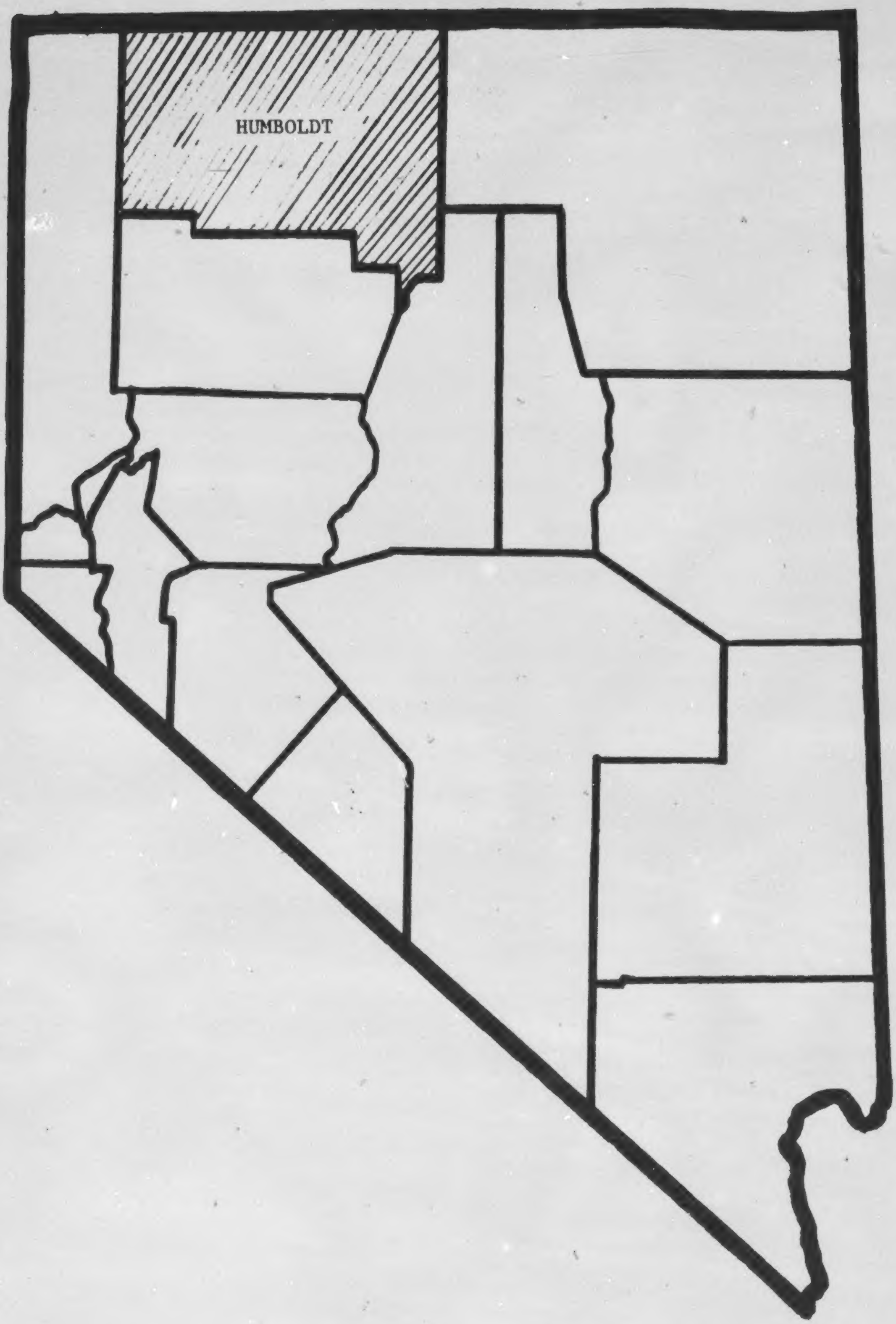
My story would not be complete without mention of exciting times during the days of the Overland Mail and the Pony Express, both having routes through my desert canyons and hills. Also, there are stories dealing with the Indians and the Chinese of the area.

Not gone from me are many of my scenic sights to be seen if you come on a visit or a tour. One of the most interesting will be the Beowawe area. Here at this spot, begun by the Southern Pacific Railroad, I have a natural wealth to show you. This is the geyser, smaller but similar to Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park.

Visit me and, as you explore, you may even shout "Eureka" as you study what I have done for Nevada.



BEOWAWE GEYSER



42

I am Humboldt County. One of the oldest and one of the largest counties, I live in importance today; and I hold many historic stories of the past.

Today's wealth shows that I am rich in cattle and sheep, farm and grazing land, and mining.

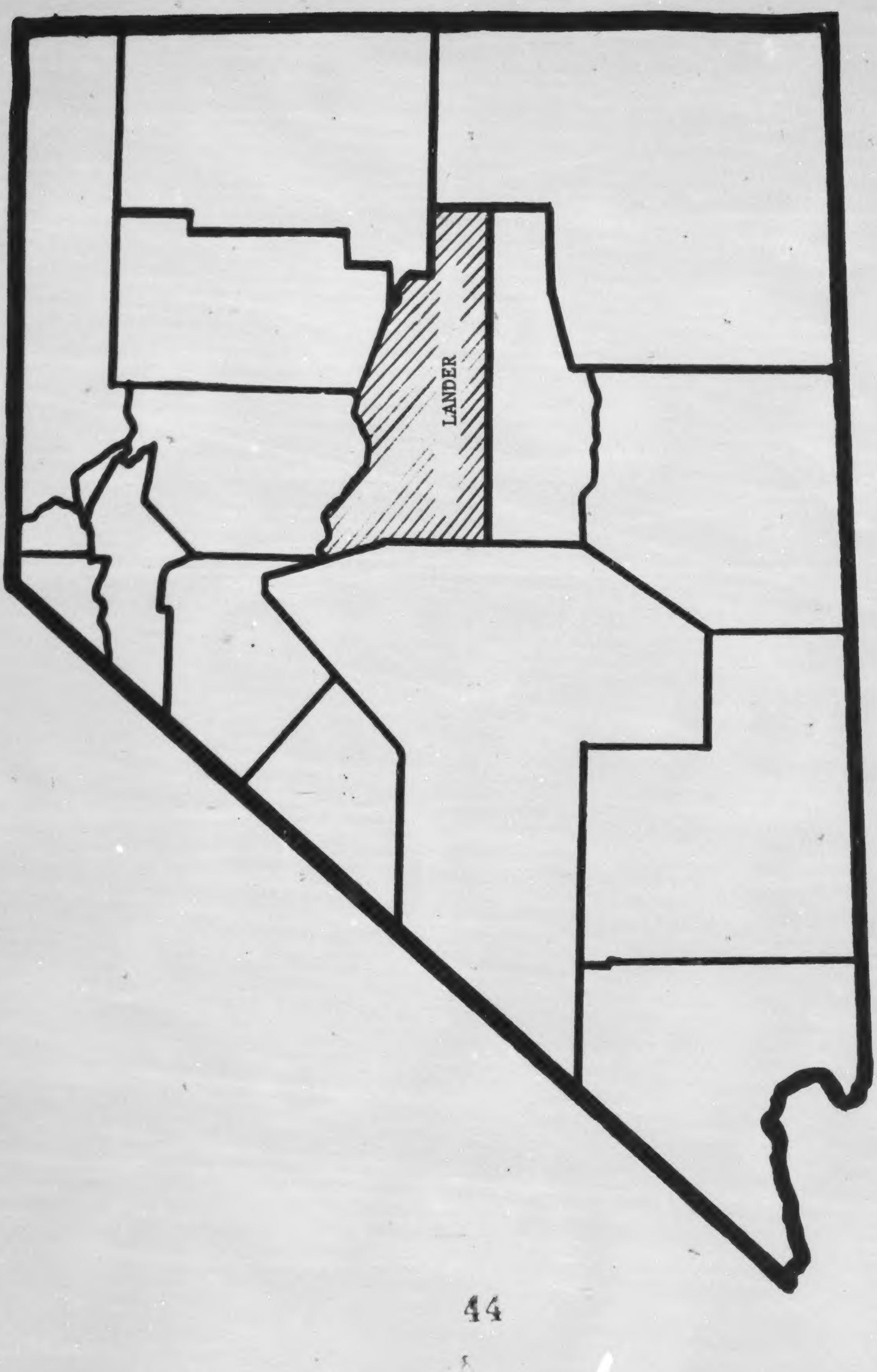
I am the county through which passes our state's longest river, the Humboldt. Along its banks lived the early Indians; along its banks walked the early trappers seeking beaver and its fur; along its banks went the early emigrant wagon trains. Yes, my Humboldt River played an important part in Nevada's early history. Today, its water irrigates valuable land.

My county was the setting of early Indian trouble and, for this reason, Fort McDermitt and Fort Wingfield Scott were built to protect the pioneers traveling my early routes; to protect the Pony Express riders passing through; to protect the workers on the railroads being built across my land.

Speaking of railroad building, it is said that the officers of the Central Pacific (now the Southern Pacific) Railroad named my county seat Winnemucca in honor of the great Paiute chief. Because of this honor, the Indians did not cause too much trouble to its building or its builders as they crossed my land (which had, at one time, been theirs).

If you come and travel through my large area, you will see many towns of past or present importance. One of these is Unionville (once called Dixie), a spot visited by bottle collectors, rock hounds, and people interested in historic lore.

I'll be looking for a visit from you. Then I can really "brag" about myself!



44

I am Lander County. My thrilling story dates back to the discovery of silver ore by a Pony Express rider while he was gathering wood for a station on the Overland Mail route. Soon after his find, prospectors rushed to the area which soon became a region of mining activity.

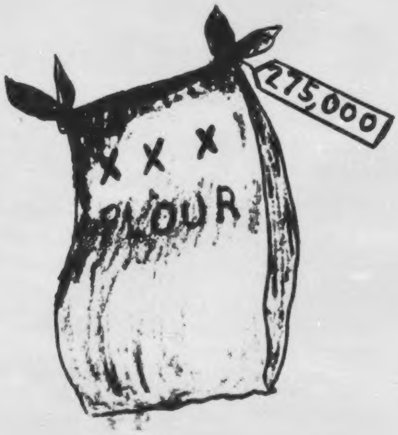
My county is filled with stories of early road building through desert wasteland and, with these, are the stories of General Lander. He had been a war hero of the early Indian uprisings, and later was asked by the United States to turn his attention to road building. So you can see from where I got my name.

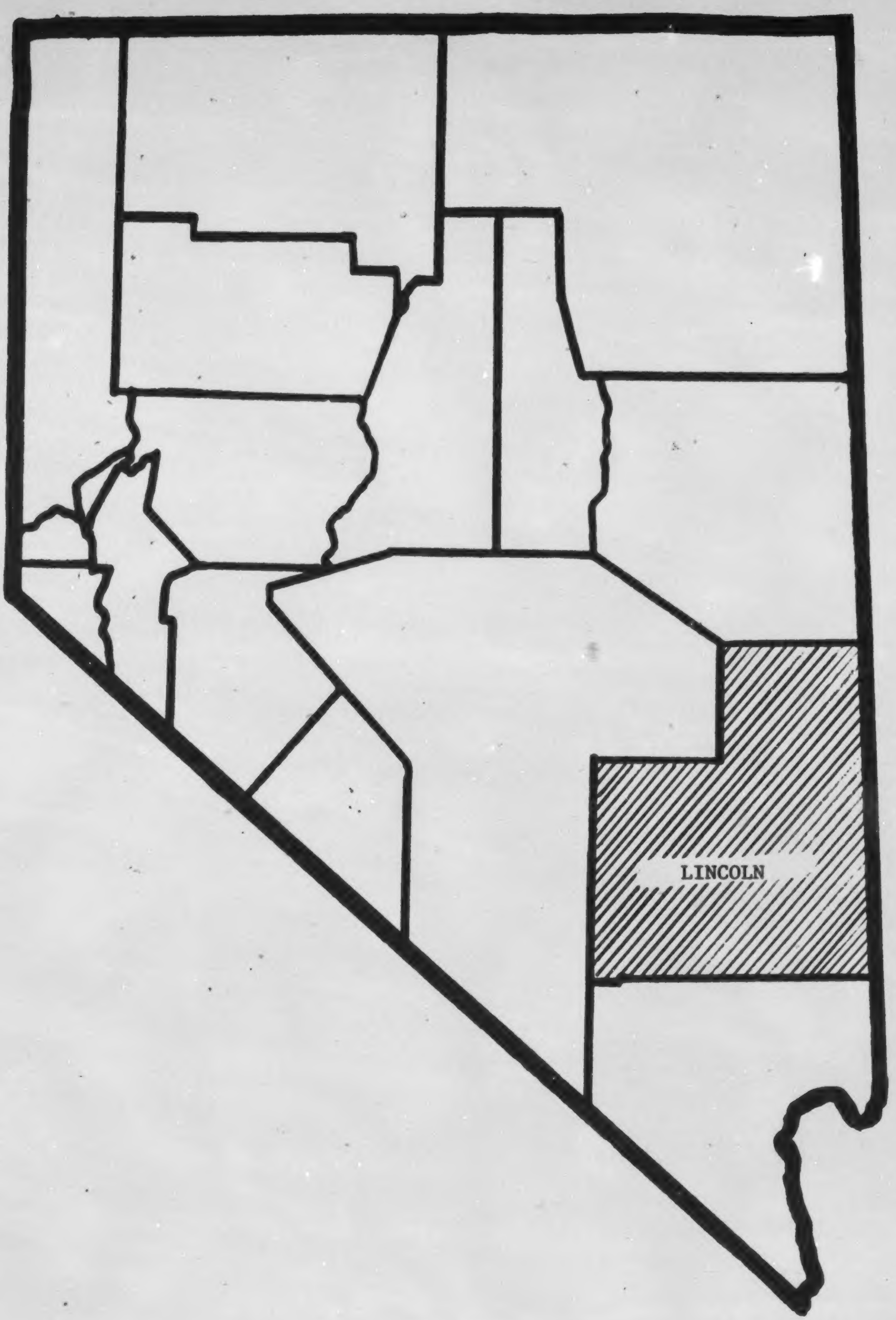
The seat of my county's government is Austin, today almost a ghost town. However, in early days it had a large population because of its mining activity.

Ranching and mining are still my important industries, with Battle Mountain being one of my main towns. It is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Perhaps my county is widely known for the auction of a sack of flour. An election bet brought on the auction and a parade through the town. However, the auction did not end here. It continued on to the Comstock and San Francisco. At its conclusion, $275,000 was turned over to the Sanitary Fund to be used for supplies for the wounded Civil War soldiers.

I know you will be thrilled to visit my many ghost camps. When you do, it will be hard for you to imagine that all of them were once towns of fair size with activity and industry and with generosity and kindness of their people.




LINCOLN

I am Lincoln County. Named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the Civil War President who signed Nevada into the Union as the 36th state, I have many things to tell you about my county.

In early days, emigrants crossed my lands; some, sadly enough, wandered from my paths and were trapped in the wasteland. Some of them even were lost in nearby California's Death Valley.

Also passing through and following my desert trails were trappers, explorers, prospectors, and cattle herders.

One story of my early days concerned Nevada's first governor, H. G. Blasdel. His group had come on a trip soon after I became a county. It is said they had a hard time on my hot dry desert and had to live for a time on lizards.

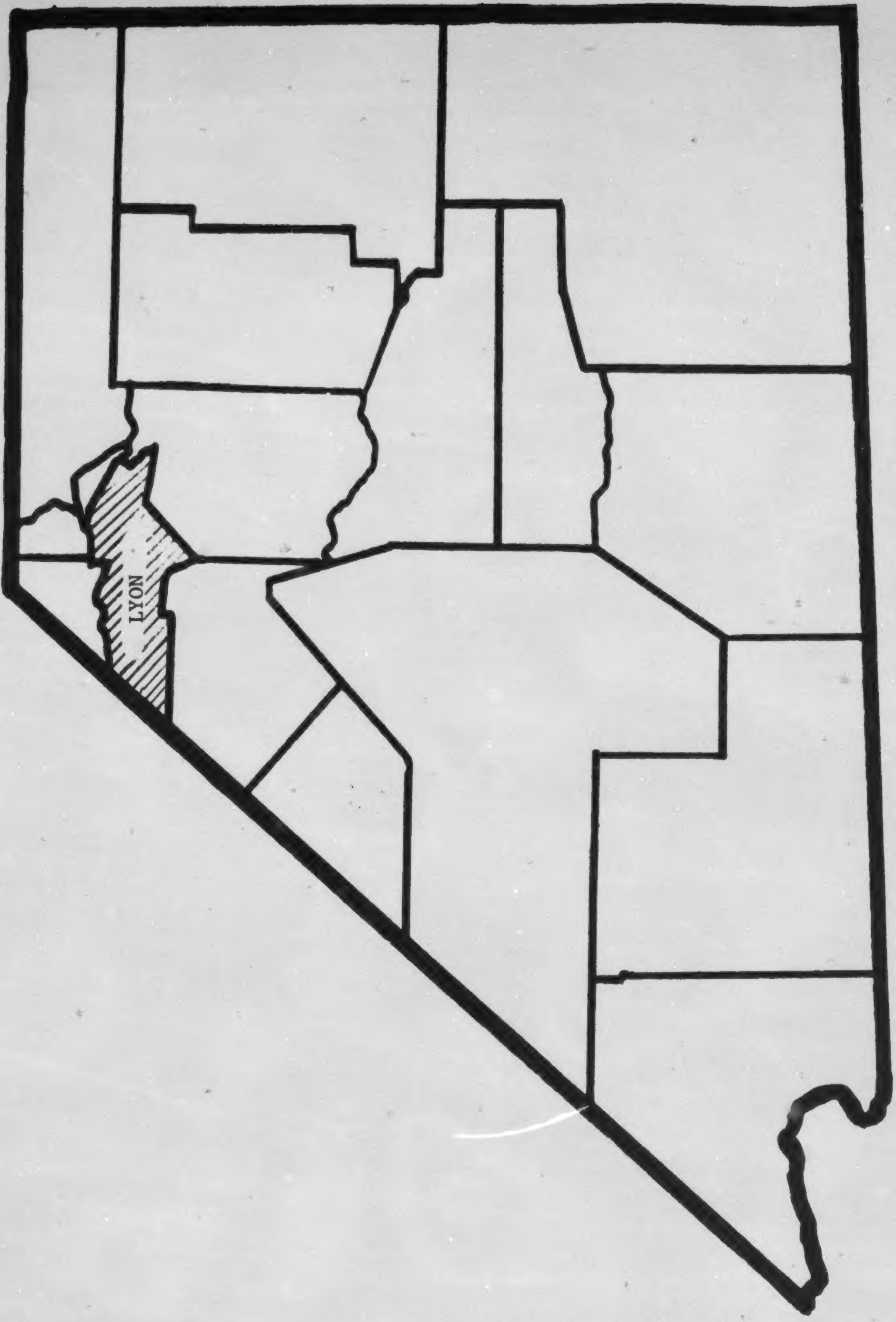
Another yarn of my early days tells that the town bell of Pioche, the county seat, was made of melted silver dollars.

Going through my land today, you will see mining, stock raising, and farming. You will see towns whose histories go back to the days of the early Mormon settlers. In fact, many Mormon people make up my population. You will see many ghost towns.

But, perhaps one of the most beautiful sights you will see and enjoy will be colorful Cathedral Gorge, Beaver Dam State Park, and Kershaw-Ryan State Park. In these spots, you will find recreational spots, camping places, and opportunities for painting and picture taking.

A visit here will take you to Caliente where, in addition to industrial sights, you will see Nevada's Home and School for Girls.

You will never regret a visit to Lincoln County.


LYON

I am Lyon County. Perhaps one of the greatest stories of my county is the one of Sutro Tunnel. This great engineering job, which took eight years to complete, connected the Savage Mine of the Comstock. Its purpose was to drain the water from the shaft, to aid ventilation and, believe it or not, to bring in supplies when the roads to Virginia City, Silver City and Gold Hill were closed by the heavy winter snows. Wagons, loaded with provisions, went up the tunnel. Then the necessary supplies were put on cages and taken up the shafts to the surface.

Ranches and farmland are common sights in my county. Mining is important, too. A visitor will not forget to visit Weed Heights and see the open copper pit and the processing plant.

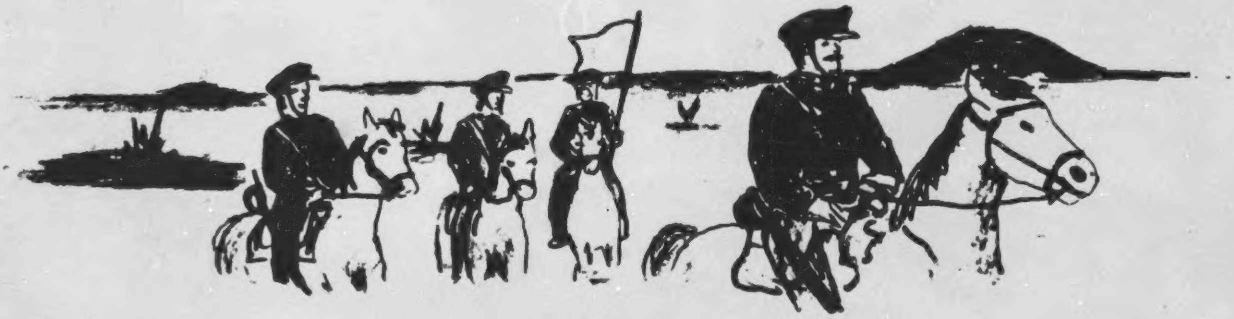
Yerington is my county seat; it was once called Pizen Switch. Other places to visit include Dayton, at one time known as Chinatown (which was given because many Chinese worked at placer mining in the Carson River and nearby streams).

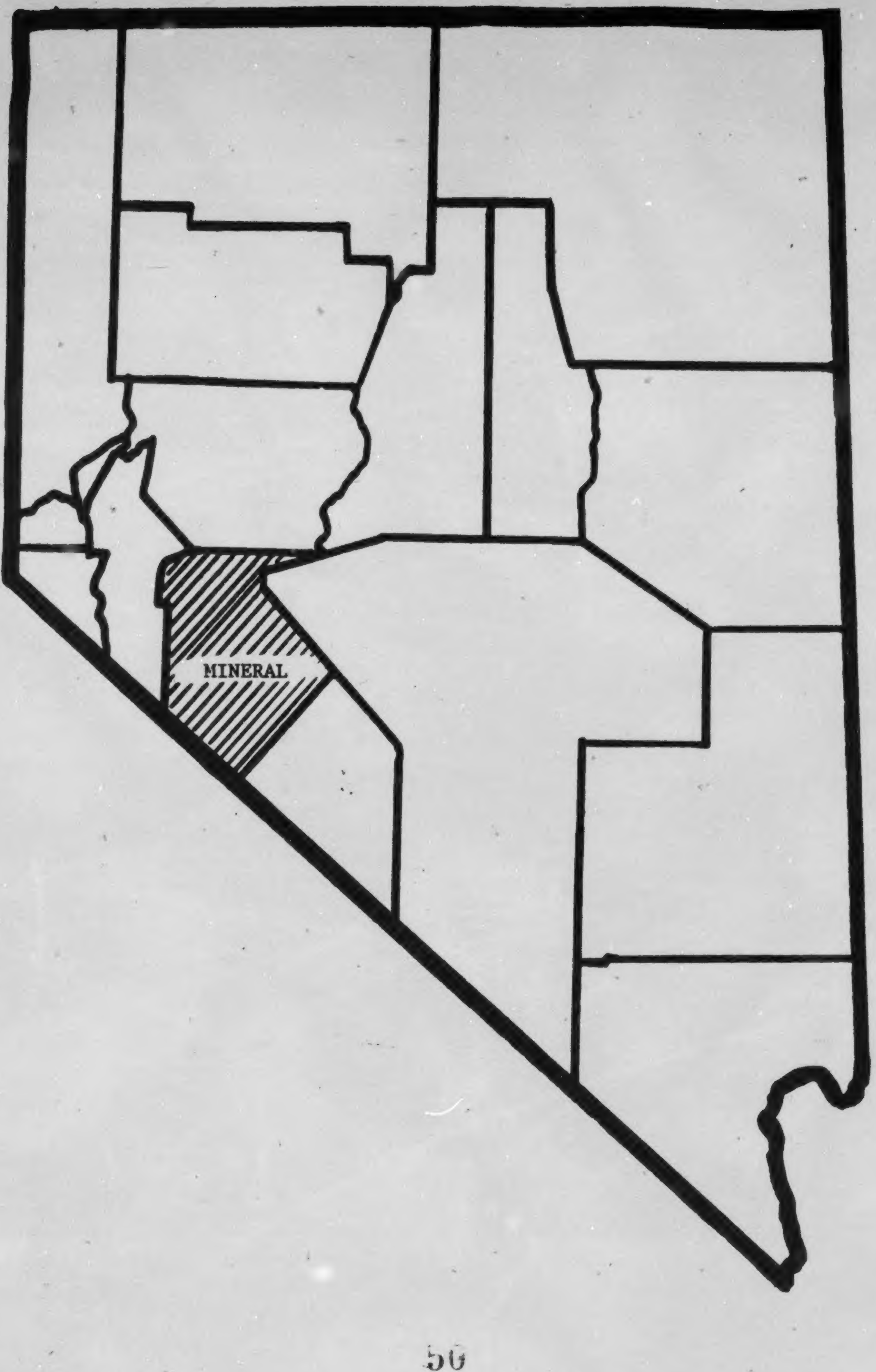
Then there is Como, an early mining area, high in the Pine Nut Range. There is also Silver City, famous part of the Comstock. These two early mining boom towns are now ghost towns visited by tourists because of their thrilling stories of the past.

Though not in existence today, through my county once ran two historic railroad lines -- the Virginia and Truckee and the Carson-Colorado. Both of these lines played an active part in the story of my county's past.

Won't you come and scout through my "star-shaped" county? I know you will not want to miss Fort Churchill, a state park. The adobe ruins are the remnants of a 200-acre U. S. Army Post built to protect settlers and travelers against Indian attacks. Nearby one may see the ruins of a Pony Express Station and an Overland Telegraph Post.

My county has many historic tales to tell.




MINERAL

I am Mineral County. My name easily tells why I have been important. Yes, rich ore bodies have been taken from my earth. Wealth in gold, silver, and tungsten brought my name its importance. Hawthorne, my county seat, grew up near Walker Lake as a supply center for the mining communities which once thrived here.

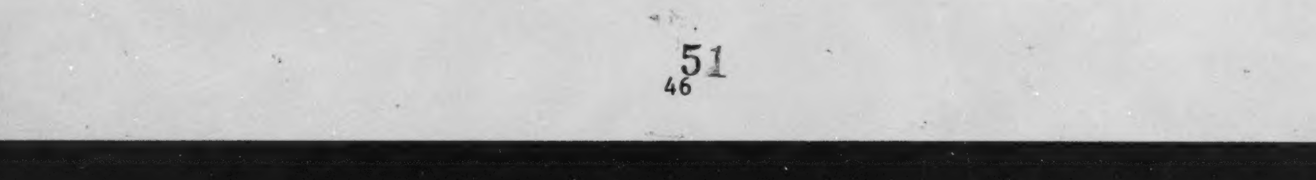
First, let me tell you about some of my early history. This centered around such boom towns as Candelaria, Columbus and Aurora. Perhaps Aurora is remembered most of these three ghost towns of today.

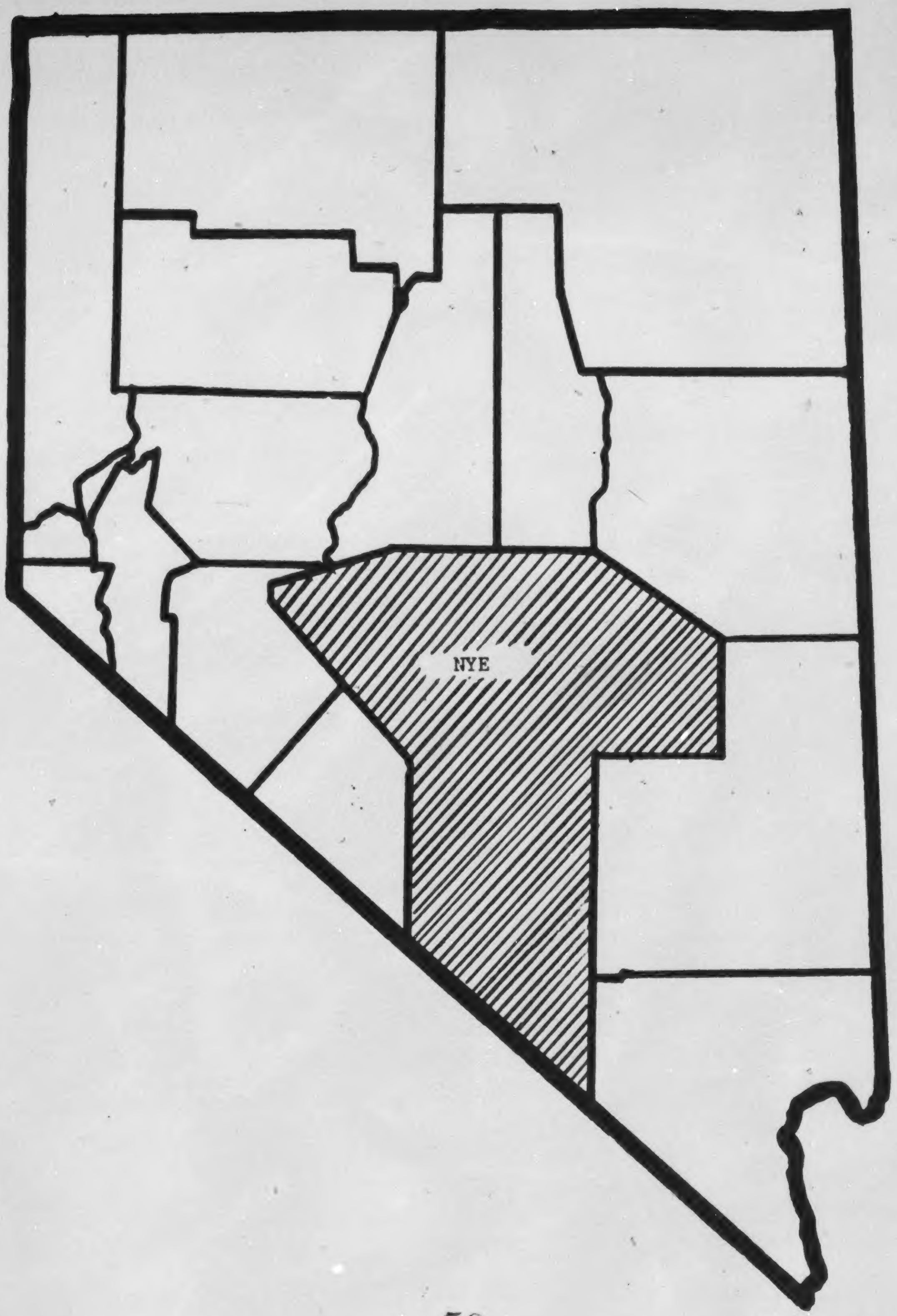
Aurora, it is said, once claimed a log house, the home of Mark Twain. Aurora also, it is said, had pieces of the Plymouth Rock in the cornerstone of its courthouse. Today, Aurora is visited by purple-glass collectors and others in search of items they can find in the cabins of the early settlers. Their finds often show that Aurora once had large buildings and a large population.

My county today gives you the U. S. Ammunition Depot on the shores of Walker Lake, the Schurz Indian Reservation, Mina (a one-time active railroad center), Luning and Lucky Boy (both once active in mining).

When you visit me, don't forget to look for Mt. Grant, one of the state's ten tallest mountain peaks. Also, have fun fishing, swimming, boating and water skiing on my beautiful Walker Lake.

Before ending my story, let me tell you that early Indians believed a huge serpent lived at the bottom of Walker Lake. To frighten him away, they burned a candle in their windows and kept it lit throughout the night. The legend, as you might realize, was built on imagination. Today, however, the athletic teams of Hawthorne's school are called the "Serpents."




NYE

I am Nye County. See, I am the largest in size, but I am the smallest in name! And speaking of names, I am named after the Territorial Governor, James Nye, and my county seat, Tonopah, is an Indian word meaning "deep water."

My history starts with the discovery of silver ore, the find being credited to Jim Butler and his burro. In fact, postcards of my early days include one of these two companions and on it is written "Me and Jim discovered Tonopah."

Today my mines are closed and most of them filled with water. I am kept alive with conventions and meetings held here in Tonopah. Also the radar base (part of our National defense system), ranching in the valleys, and some cattle industry support the people in the areas where silver mining was formerly the big industry.

A visit here will unravel stories of Tasker Oddie who became a Nevada governor and Pat McCarran who became a U. S. Senator. The latter is honored in the Nation's Hall of Fame.

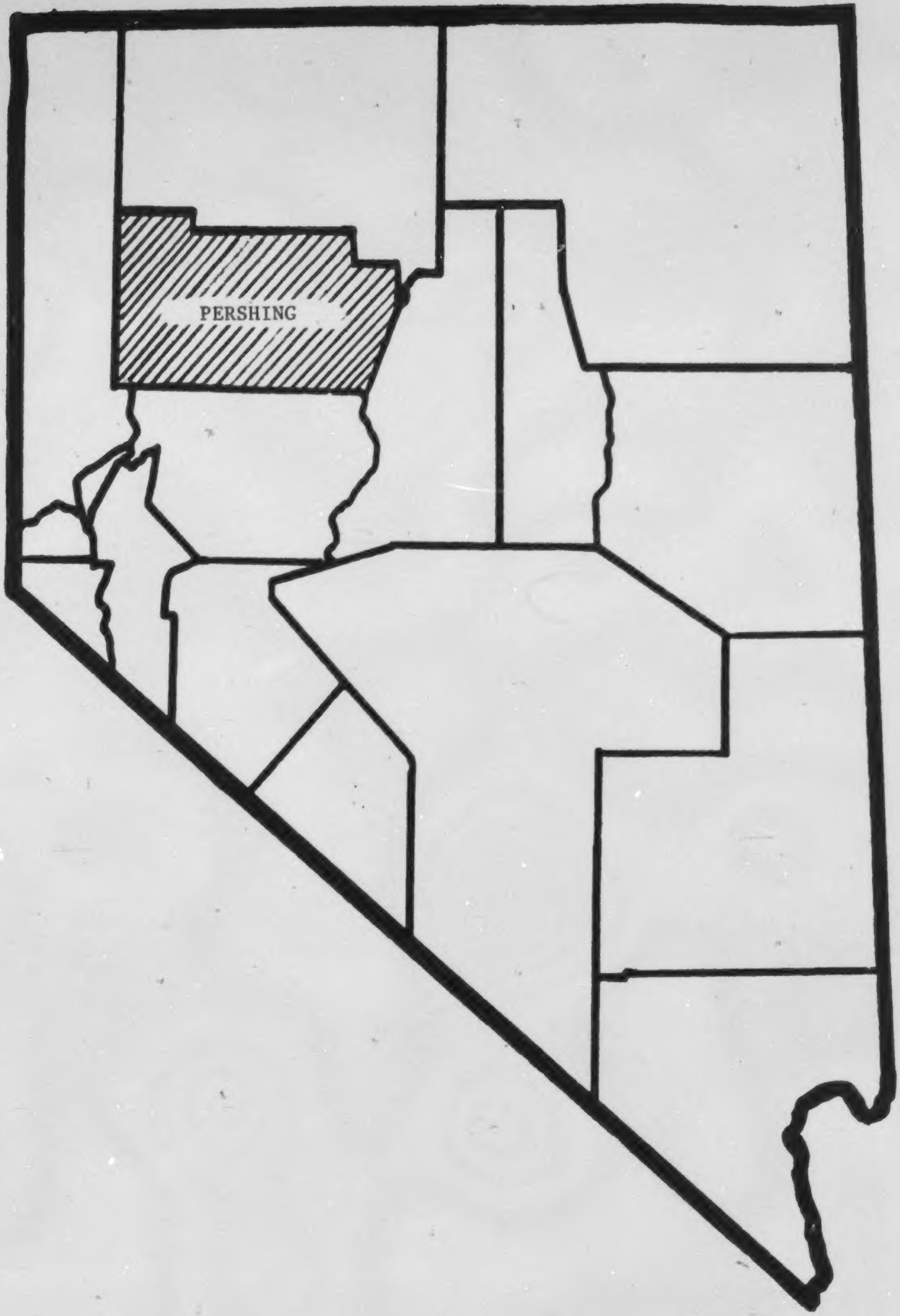
Stories you will learn about me include those centered in such once flourishing camps as Belmont, Ione, Tybo, Round Mountain and Manhattan.

You will learn that here in my county is the noted Ichthyosaur State Park. Here have been found the remains of sea reptiles, some of them as large as 60 feet in length.

I do want to tell you the story of a most interesting ghost town. It is Ryholite, found in the southern part of my large area. The name comes from the rich ore (ryholite) found there, and which brought in miners by the thousands. Once a thriving gold camp, it is now visited by tourists who admire its beautiful railroad station of marble (quarried at nearby Carrara). Ripley one time featured it in an article calling it "the railroad station without a railroad."

Another spot of interest for the tourists is the famous bottle house. An early miner, in building his abode, used over 10,000 bottles in the adobe shelter.

You have no doubt heard of the purple glass of Nevada's deserts. It was this Nevada camp that started the search for it. People found it there amidst the ruins and then began combing other deserted areas for more. However, if you tour Nye County and see what I have to offer, you just might find a few relics for yourself!


PERSHING

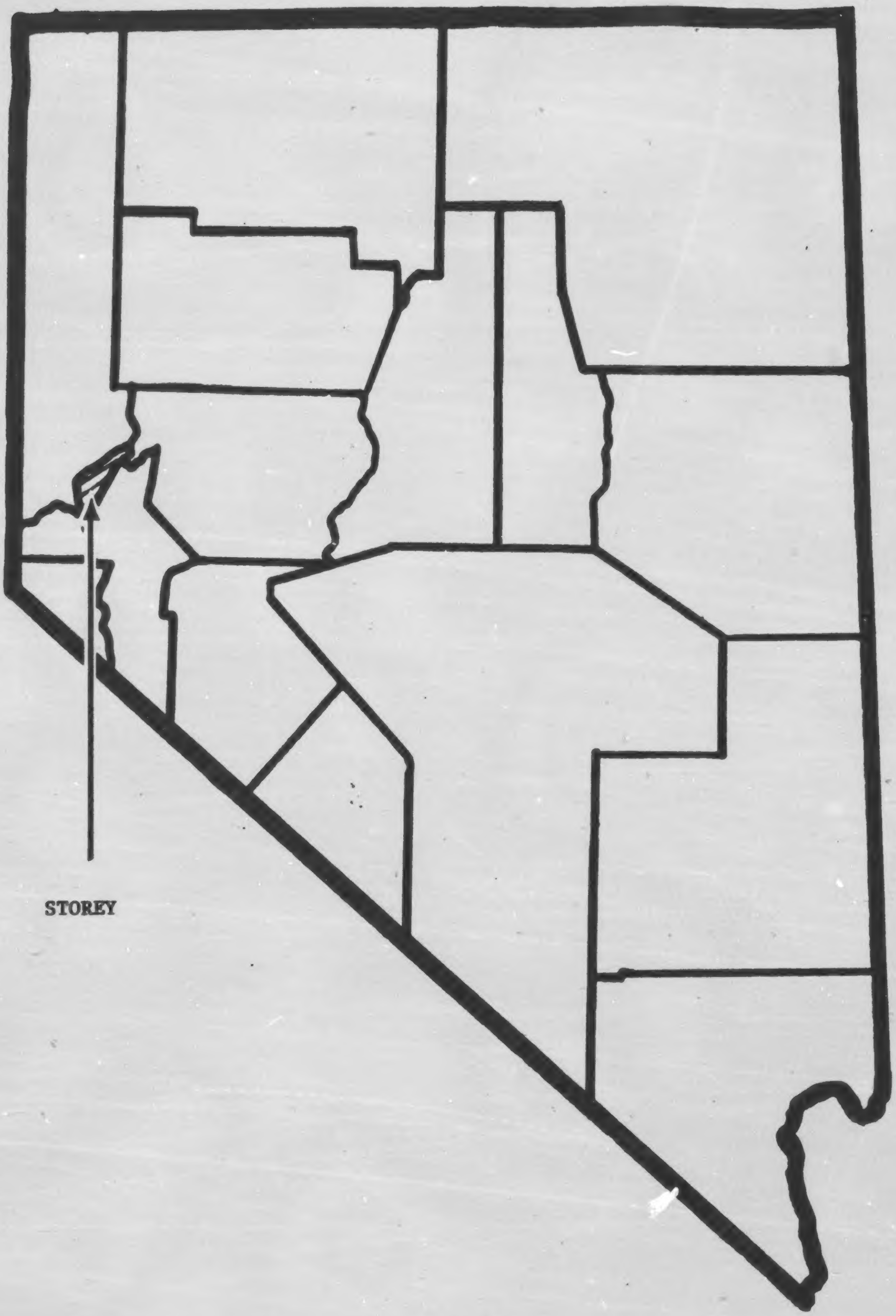
I am Pershing County. From my name, in honor of General John Pershing, I can tell you that I am Nevada's youngest county. Being the youngest county, some of my colorful ghost towns were taken away from Humboldt. One of these is Unionville (you were told about this early camp in the Humboldt story).

Two other famous boom camps (now ghost towns) belonging to me are Rochester and Seven Troughs. How this last one got its name is told as thus. Men on burros, horses, and mules often stopped at the then-active mining area. So that the animals could be watered, seven troughs were built and placed for the convenience of the "animal" travelers.

My green grass area around where my county seat, Lovelock, now stands was a welcome sight to travelers on their way to California. Here they rested, fattened their cattle, loaded up on forage before crossing the Forty Mile Desert to the Truckee and the Carson River routes.

Today I am important for farming and ranching. For these I get needed water from the Rye Patch Dam on the Humboldt River. In addition to fields of alfalfa for cattle feed, I produce large amounts of sugar beets. Mining is also a part of my present wealth.

Come visit me some time and, while here, share some of your time with two classes of people who hold annual festivals -- the Basques and the Portugese. Both have done a great deal to make my county a producing one.


STOREY

I am Storey County. Am I a proud county? You bet I am! It was here that rich ore strikes made news as far as countries of Europe. Books and stories by the thousands have been written about the wealth taken from the mines of the Comstock. Everyone knows the stories of the richness of Virginia City and American Flats.

Stories have been told time and time again about John Mackay, the man who, with three other prospectors, walked into Virginia City (then a tent town) without a dime in his pocket. Good fortune came to him in his rich strike called the Big Bonanza. He made millions but was not selfish with his money. He built churches, hospitals, orphanages, and gave to the poor. He is remembered to this day at the University of Nevada. There you will find his name on the buildings his money built; there you will see his statue. There, too, every year students honor his name at the Mackay Day Celebration.

Stories of my county tell of the Grosch Brothers' ore find; stories of Comstock after whom the region was named; stories of Ole Virginny who gave Virginia City her name.

Other yarns relate events about Sandy Bowers whose money from his Comstock strike built Bowers Mansion in Washoe Valley; of incidents about Mark Twain, author of many books, who was a newspaper reporter on the early newspaper, the Territorial Enterprise.

Stories will tell of sorrow as well as gaiety and happiness -- most of these being mine disasters. Fires, cave-ins, and explosions often took many lives. That is perhaps why Nevada's first orphanage was located in Virginia City. It was built by John Mackay and run by the Sisters of Mercy.

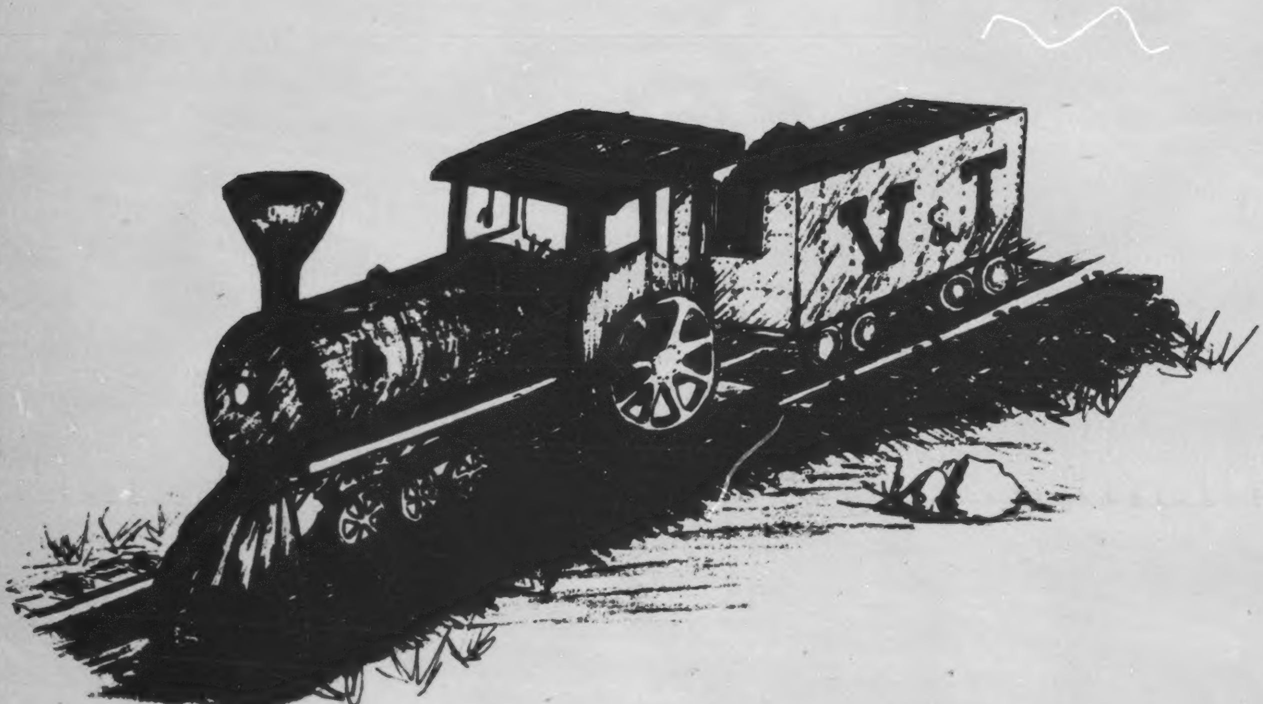
In my county, too, you may see Mt. Davidson, once called Sun Mountain and featured on our state seal. It is said that boys of early Virginia City climbed to its top each morning, raised the American Flag; then, in the evening, they hiked again to lower it from the staff.

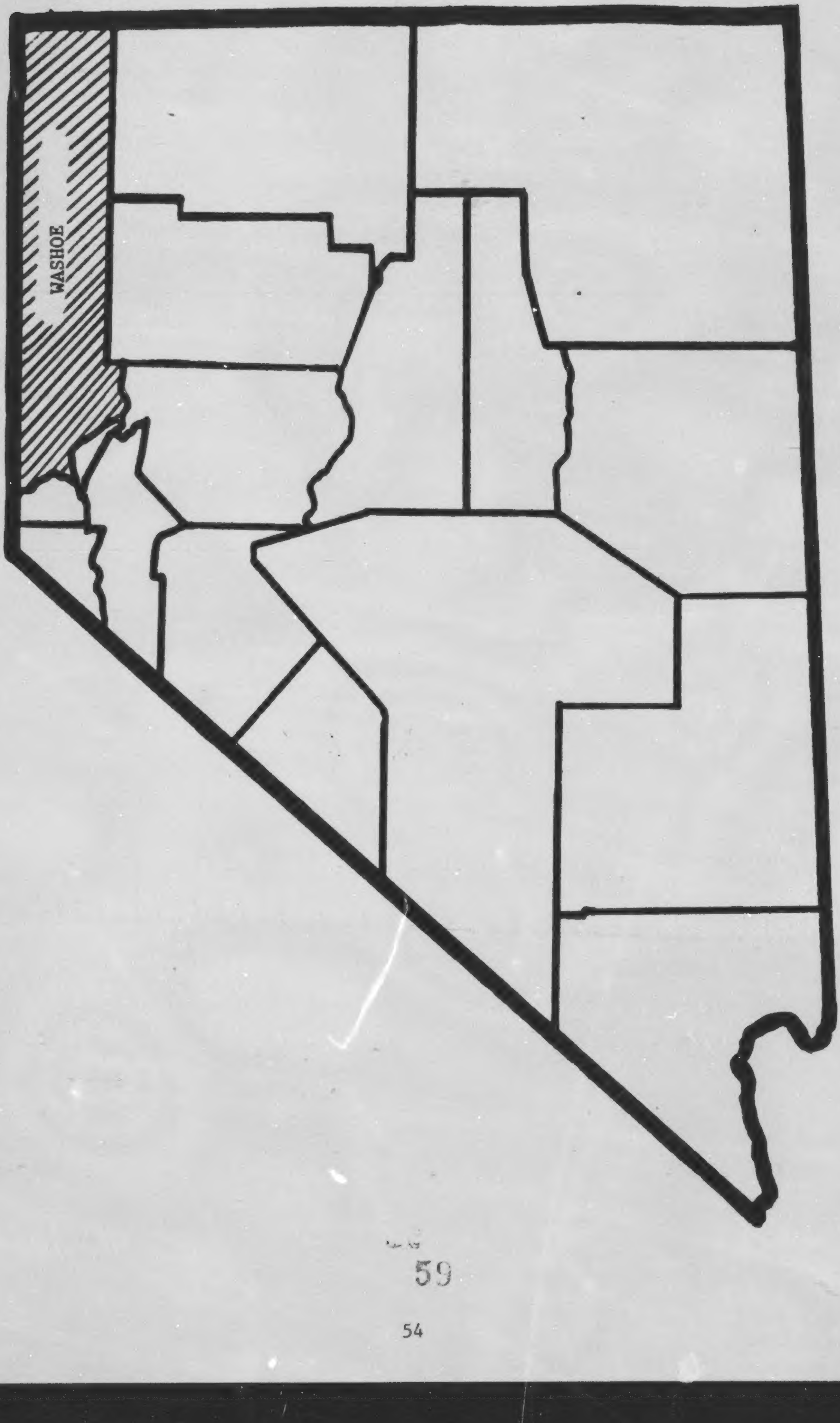
Today my county is a tourist attraction, and thousands come every year to relive my stories. They leave with the knowledge that my wealth helped the Civil War causes, helped build San Francisco, and its famous Nob Hill. The wealthy, called nabobs, moved to San Francisco and built beautiful homes on the site named Nob Hill.

Though you now cannot come on the famous V&T Railroad or stagecoach or ore wagon, you can read about their part in my story. You can also read about my early Vigilantes, of my first telephone, of my early Chinese and Indians.

Please remember me -- Storey County, named after an Indian fighter. Remember my county seat, Virginia City, where its courthouse should be visited. There you see above the entrance door a statue of Justice, but a different Justice. Here you will see her not blindfolded.

A visit here will give you much historic knowledge.




WASHOE

I am Washoe County. As my name tells you, my land was, at one time, land of the Washoe Indians. The Northern Paiutes also lived here. These early inhabitants roamed the land for deer, antelope, and pine nuts; and traveled my streams for fish and willows for their basket-making. My county seat is Reno, named after a Union general of the Civil War -- General Jesse Reno.

My early days saw John Fremont and his scouts, Joseph Walker and Kit Carson, travel along the Truckee River (then called by them Salmon Trout River), camp along the shores of Pyramid Lake where they made friends with the Indians. It was Fremont, the Great Pathfinder, who gave this beautiful lake its name. It was in these days that Pyramid and the Truckee were filled with large fish. It was these fish that the Indians gave as a token of peace and friendship.

In early times, also, trapping parties scouted my streams and emigrant wagon trains came through my land on the way to California. One of these groups of whom you have probably heard was the Donner Party. This tragic party was trapped by the heavy snows of the Sierras.

The Mormons played an important part in my early history. They set up trading posts, started small farms, and at Franktown built our state's first church and first school.

People coming over the Sierras found my soil fertile. Some of them, therefore, went no farther and became my early settlers. In fact, present Reno (then called Lake's Crossing) came into being in this manner.

Prospectors came in and hunted for ore and, for a time, mining was an important activity at Peavine Mountain, Wedekind, and Galena.

My early story also tells of lumber mills near the Verdi area (Crystal Peak) as well as at Tahoe. It tells of ore mills at Ophir and Washoe City.

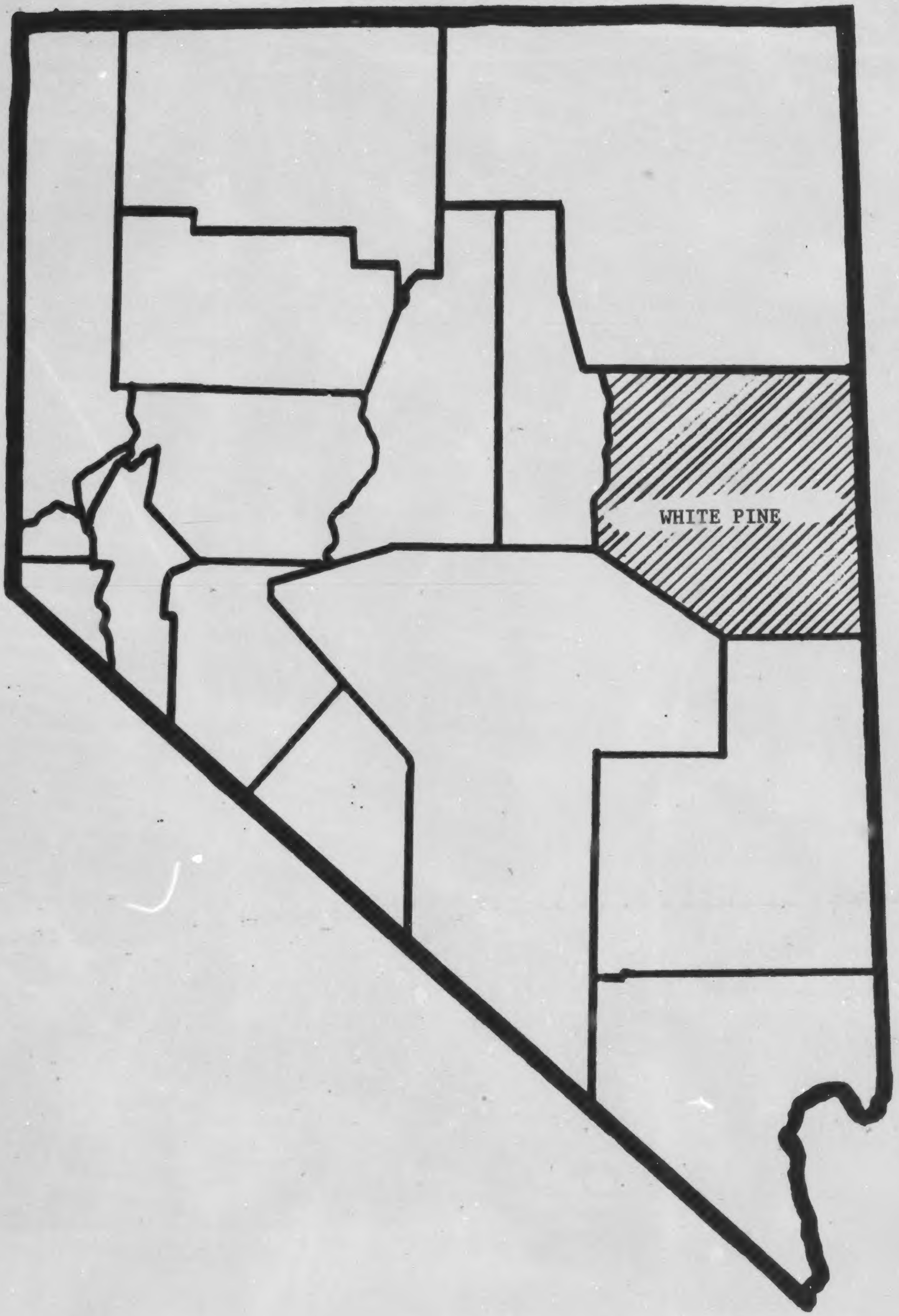
Before leaving my story of past days, I must mention Washoe Lake, the scene of Indian activity. I must tell you of Bowers Mansion built by Comstock wealth; I must tell you of the Winters Ranch (in Washoe Valley) where prize-winning race horses once grazed on the rich forage grass. I must not forget Steamboat Springs and other natural sulphur springs.

Then there are the stories of early Reno, a settlement built near the toll bridge across the Truckee; of the 601 Vigilante law officers who kept order among the early settlers.

My today's story is one of tourist trade to my attractions, of ranching and farming, of railroading and of mining. My today's story includes that of the University of Nevada, of the Atmospherium-Planetarium, of the recreational areas.

On a trip through my county, you will see the State Mental Hospital, the Glendale School (over 100 years old), the Court of Antiquity east of Sparks (where Indian writings of days gone by are scratched on the rocks). You will see the Derby Dam on the Truckee. You will see the Indian Reservation and Pyramid Lake. You will see the Fish Hatchery near Verdi.

Visit me and let me tell you more about my story. It grows as I grow.


WHITE PINE

I am White Pine County. When you hear my name, no doubt you will think of the trees from which my name comes. Also, you will think of copper, for it is at Ruth that one may view the large open copper pit. At nearby Kimberly one may see copper shaft mining, and at McGill one may tour the copper smelters. No one visits my county without going to these three spots of activity.

My early history, however, was born by the discovery of silver by an Indian. His find was called Treasure Hill. And, believe it or not, the rush of people to that spot and nearby Hamilton brought in more than 25,000 people. However, like the story of most, or perhaps all, of my sister counties, these spots today are ghost towns.

The county seat of my area is Ely, a spot from which tourists go to the other many points of interest. What are some of these, you ask?

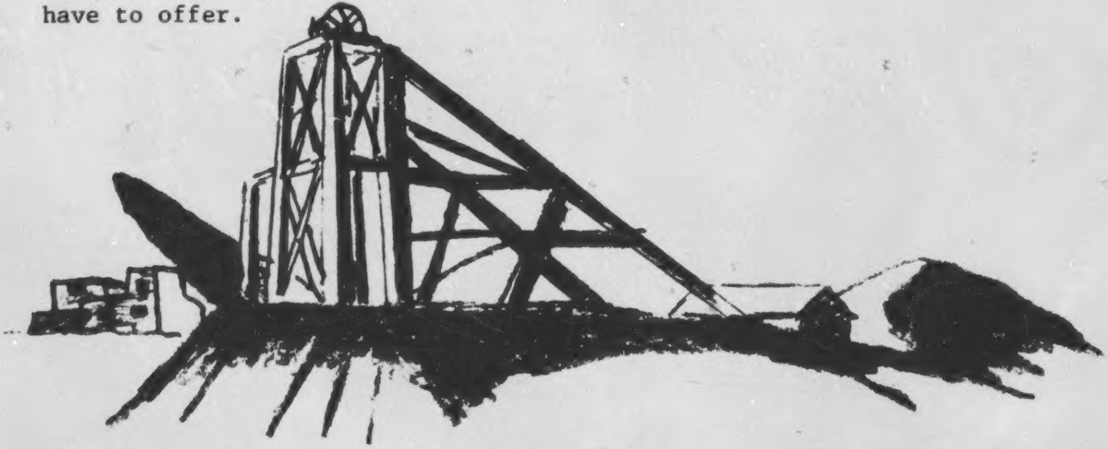
Perhaps one of the greatest attractions is Lehman Caves. Here underground caverns of limestone formations hold a person spellbound as they view the many icicles of stone.

There is also Mt. Wheeler, Nevada's second highest peak. It is said that live glaciers can be found in the upper portions of its high rugged peaks.

Also to be seen are the Charcoal Ovens used in early days to smelt or treat ore.

My grazing land is especially good for sheep. I have cattle areas, some farm land, and areas of desert beauty abounding with sagebrush, pinon, juniper, and wild flowers.

A trip through my amazing land will be of value to you. Please accept my invitation to acquaint yourself with what I have to offer.



TEST YOURSELF ABOUT MY COUNTIES

CARSON CITY (FORMERLY ORMSBY COUNTY)

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. I was named after this kind of fighter.
2. My county seat was named after one of these.
3. My former county seat.
4. These were built along the Carson River.
5. The State Museum was first one of these.
6. Pictures of these are in the Capitol Building.
7. This money was once made in Carson City.
8. Dot-so-la-lee was noted for these.
9. Sunny Acres was once known as this.
10. A United States school for Indians is here.

CHURCHILL COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Noted melon of my area.
2. Noted fowl of my region.
3. Irrigation ditches going through my farm lands.
4. Lived in my lands 1,000 years before Christ.
5. A river whose water irrigates my land.
6. An early trading post.
7. An early station for travelers to stop and rest.
8. A hunting bird found on my marshes.
9. A reservoir used for irrigation and for sports.
10. My county seat.

CLARK COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Early people to explore me.
2. Other early people to explore me.
3. Friars are called by this name.
4. My large river boundary.
5. Religious group who came early in my history.
6. Testing done in part of my county.
7. The large dam in my county.
8. My high mountain.
9. Kind of Indians who lived at Lost City.
10. An early scout who camped where Las Vegas is today.

My county seat is ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

DOUGLAS COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Most of me is in this valley.
2. These people were my early settlers.
3. This town is Nevada's oldest settlement.
4. Snowshoe Thompson traveled on these.
5. This town is my county seat.
6. This crop was first planted in my county.
7. These people tend my sheep.
8. This river irrigates my fields.
9. These graze on my rich meadows.
10. These graze on my mountain areas.

ELKO COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. The large ranches to be found here.
2. One of my towns where early people stopped to rest and fatten their cattle.
3. A valley rich with forage grass.
4. The early mail company whose route went through my region.
5. Searched for pine nuts in my hills and mountain areas.
6. A grazing animal found in small herds.
7. Gold found in my streams by early miners.
8. These people worked building the railroad through my land.
9. Built in my county to protect overland travelers.
10. My county seat.

What was first started in Elko but later moved to Reno?

ESMERALDA COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. ___ ___ ___ ___

7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9. ___ ___ ___ ___ and ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. My position in county creations.

2. My county seat.

3. Valley noted for cattle.

4. Help sent to this town by Goldfielders.

5. The state's highest peak which is located in my county.

6. Mountain range on the California-Nevada border which is part of my boundary.

7. A desert tree common to my wasteland.

8. Strange mountains forming a brim near Goldfield.

9. Two enemies of my once famous mining towns.

10. Towns now that once were large boom towns.

EUREKA COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. My name is what kind of a word?
2. My county seat.
3. A hill area of great wealth.
4. Kind of ovens used in the ore industry.
5. A route that went through my county.
6. One can see this near Beowawe.
7. Means "I have found it!".
8. Describes most of my once active mining towns.
9. Once roamed my hills.
10. Worked in laundries here.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. The state's largest river goes through my county.
2. These people came early in search of beaver.
3. These were built to protect early settlers.
4. My county seat.
5. Winnemucca was a powerful chief of this tribe.
6. People collect this glass in my old towns.
7. These ranches are numerous in my land.
8. This animal grazes my mountain sides.
9. Carried mail through my land.
10. Wars fought in my area's early history.

LANDER COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___

7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

10. ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Ore discovered by a Pony Express rider.
2. An early road builder.
3. My county seat.
4. One of my towns on the Southern Pacific route.
5. Auctioned for an election bet.
6. Gave help to the Civil War wounded soldiers.
7. One of my industries.
8. Another industry.
9. Covers much of my land.
10. My ghost towns were once these kind of towns.

LINCOLN COUNTY

1. ___ ___th

2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___

6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. The President after whom I am named signed Nevada as what state?
2. Early emigrants were lost on these trails of mine.
3. The first Governor of Nevada who was lost on my deserts.
4. This Governor had to live on the desert animal.
5. From silver dollars this was made.
6. These religious people settled here at an early time of my history.
7. I have several of these state spots in my county.
8. A town where a state girls school is located.
9. My mountain canyons have many beautiful walls of these.
10. My county seat.

LYON COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

7. ___&___ ___&___

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. My greatest story is about this famous tunnel.
2. My copper pit is here.
3. My county seat.
4. This town was first called Chinatown.
5. This mountain range is in some of my land.
6. This town was part of the Comstock strike.
7. The initials of two historic railroad lines through my region.
8. A station of adobe ruins.
9. A fort which is now a state park.
10. Adobe ruins of this kind of telegraph post.

MINERAL COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9. ___ ___ ___ ___

10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. My county seat.
2. My beautiful lake.
3. Once lived in Aurora.
4. A piece of the Plymouth Rock was placed in courthouse cornerstone in this town.
5. A depot storing ammunition is near this town.
6. A high mountain peak is in my county.
7. At Schurz these people live.
8. My county is known about its legend concerning this.
9. A town which was once an active railroad center.
10. This town is named after a famous explorer.

NYE COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. One of my towns whose name means "deep water".
2. Jim Butler's faithful companion.
3. My county seat.
4. This Tonopah man became Governor of Nevada.
5. This Tonopah resident became a U. S. Senator.
6. One can see fields of these sea fossils.
7. This town is my most noted ghost town.
8. One of my ghost towns has a railroad station of this kind of stone.
9. Miners' houses in my early towns were made of this mud.
10. The ore wealth of Tonopah.

PERSHING COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. I was named after a famous what?
2. Seven Troughs got its name for its stopping place for these travelers.
3. My county seat.
4. Rye Patch is one of these.
5. An important river helps irrigate my farm land.
6. Among my important farm products are these.
7. The Portuguese people hold these in my county.
8. These people are sheepmen of my county.
9. I produce large amounts of this animal food.
10. Forty Mile was a dreaded one of these for travelers.

STOREY COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Much of my land had this name.
2. This man from my early days was generous with his wealth.
3. Many accidents took place in these.
4. This man built a beautiful mansion in Washoe Valley.
5. This man once was a newspaper reporter here.
6. My county seat.
7. This famous mountain is in my county.
8. These people conducted the orphanage.
9. My rich people were often called this.
10. My wealth built this part of San Francisco.

WASHOE COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___
7. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. I am named after these.
2. Reno was named after a famous one of these.
3. My beautiful lake.
4. A river followed by Fremont.
5. A tragic emigrant party who came through my land.
6. Kind of bridge over the Truckee.
7. A mountain having early mining activity.
8. Industry of early Verdi.
9. Made the Winters Ranch famous.
10. The title of my early Vigilantes.

My county seat is ______________________________.

WHITE PINE COUNTY

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. ___ ___ ___

3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

7. ___ ___ ___ ___

8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. The discovery of this ore was my birth.
2. My county seat.
3. Lehman is the name given to this famouns place.
4. This high mountain is in my land.
5. My grazing land is especially good for this animal.
6. These were found atop Mt. Wheeler.
7. My copper pit is located here.
8. At Kimberly we find this kind of mine.
9. At McGill smelters treat this ore.
10. More than 25,000 people once lived in this now ghost town.

PART III: MY MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, AND LAKES

I am Nevada. As I have told you before, I am large. But suppose you learn more about my appearance -- that is, the things nature gave me and have made me a sight of beauty. What are these, you ask? Let's start with these three who will tell you their story -- my mountains, my rivers, and my lakes.

I am Nevada's mountains. If you could go up into the skies far enough so you could see all of my state, you would see a large natural bowl. This is called the Great Basin which takes in a large area of land surface. However, in this Basin are long mountain ranges extending north and south, jagged peaks, deep canyons, rolling hills, desert, lakes, rivers, and streams.

Yes, from far in the sky, you could see all of Nevada. Let's start with one -- the mountains.

In general, my mountains run from north to south; many of them extend thousands of feet in height and possess sharp and jagged peaks. It was these mountains, especially in the winter, that gave trouble to the emigrants on their way to California. My mountains have been enemies to man, but they also have been friends. It is in my mountains that great timber wealth is found. In my mountains are found the mining and grazing industries. In my mountains are found the birthplace of many of my rivers and streams, and the homes of much of my animal and plant life. In my mountains are the spots for recreation and sports. In my mountains is found beautiful scenery.

I'm so proud of my mountains that I want to share these facts with you. I hope you will some day see these spots of interest.

1. The lowest point in my state is only 700 feet; the highest point is Boundary Peak. This mountain of mine is located in Esmeralda County in the Inyo Range. It is 13,145 feet.

2. More than 39 of my mountains are over 10,000 feet in height.

3. My Mt. Davidson near Virginia City was once called Sun Mountain and is featured on the State Seal.

4. You will find Bear Mountain in Nevada's Southwest. Here, in early days, marble was quarried and used for Rhyolite's famous depot.

5. Forming a rim for the mighty Colorado River is my Black Mountains. They are of volcanic rock.

6. The rare foxtail pine with cones measuring seven feet in diameter is found on my mountain of the south -- Mt. Charleston.

7. Near the old mining town of Searchlight is Crescent Peak. Here the early Indians did turquoise mining.

8. Singing Mountain of the Fallon area is a high peak of sand. This sand, deposited by winds, makes a humming sound as it shifts.

9. Near the Winnemucca Lake area, Kuniva Peak contains tufa formations called beehives.

10. There is only 87 feet difference between two of my mountains -- Mt. Wheeler (near Ely) and Boundary Peak (the state's highest).

11. Some of the small lakes in my Ruby Range contain small icebergs even throughout the summer.

12. In eastern Nevada, Pearl Rock rises almost perpendicular to 11,000 feet.

13. The Snake Range in eastern Nevada is the setting of the world-famous Lehman Caves.

14. The Pancake Range (near Curran and Duckwater) has many volcanic cinder cones.

15. A living glacier atop Mt. Wheeler was explored and recorded in 1955.

16. South of Goldfield in a desert wasteland is found the Stonewall Range. A natural waterfall is to be seen there.

17. The volcanic rim of hard mountain formation around Goldfield is called Malapi (Indian word meaning "bad lands").

18. In the area of Mt. Rose, one of my tall peaks, a rare tree has been found. It has been rightfully called the Washoe Pine.

19. In the Inyo Range, which forms part of our boundary, is the bristlecone pine. It has now been claimed the world's oldest tree.

20. Peavine Mountain, located near Reno, was the scene of early mining activity.

21. The shapes of many of my mountains have been the source of Indian legend.

22. Nevada mountains have given my state a great resource -- that is, mining. An example of this is the Comstock.

23. My Nevada mountains and the heavy winter snow join to give us a great sport -- skiing.

24. My Nevada mountains are the home of much wild game, especially deer.

25. In the high Sierra Nevada lies beautiful Lake Tahoe, the "Lake of the Sky".

26. The mountains of my state afford scenery used by artists as well as writers (especially poets).

27. Evidence shows that at one time many of my mountains were volcanic.

28. Early Indians used lava rock from my mountains (volcanic) to make arrowheads.

29. In the Charleston Mountains, north of Las Vegas, underground caves have been discovered.

30. My state has 250 mountain ranges running in a northeast to southwest direction.

31. The average elevation of Nevada is 5,500 feet.

32. When my mountain sides lose all their trees and underbrush, there is danger of floods from the melting snow.

I am Nevada's rivers. Again, if you would see all of Nevada from the sky, you would see that most of my rivers begin in the mountains where they are fed by the snow and ice. From their place of birth, they journey to empty into lakes or sink into mud pans or salt flats.

Many interesting facts can be learned about my rivers. Let me tell some of them.

1. The Humboldt is my state's largest river. It travels through 1,100 miles of grass, clover, and willow to end in a large sink.

2. The early trappers of the Hudson Bay Company, the first Whites in Nevada, searched for beaver along my Humboldt River.

3. The first trouble between the Whites and the Indians took place along the banks of the Humboldt. Here the Indians stole the beaver traps.

4. The Humboldt River was also known as Ogden's River, Mary's River, and Barren River.

5. A toll bridge once crossed the Humboldt River at a spot called Ford's Crossing (today known as Winnemucca).

6. Most of the 49'ers to California followed the Humboldt River trail.

7. Nevada's first wagon trail followed the Humboldt River route.

8. Traveling along the Humboldt River, the emigrant wagons sank in loose sand and swamps.

9. The Rye Patch Dam, which irrigates farm lands, stores water of the Humboldt River.

10. In the lands of the Humboldt River, hay is an important crop and cattle a leading industry.

11. The Carson River, named after the scout (Kit Carson), was followed by emigrants to California, by Indians, and by miners seeking placer gold.

12. Forty mills treating ore from the Comstock once operated along my Carson River.

13. In the 1880's, the Carson River had log jams 10 miles long.

14. Carson Valley, fed by the Carson River, saw Nevada's first settlement. Called Mormon Station, this site today is known as Genoa.

15. Water from the Carson River helps feed the Lahontan Reservoir near Fallon.

16. Indian skirmishes occurred on the banks of the Carson River.

17. From the Cradelbough Bridge over the Carson River, the water wheel used to irrigate the fields gave birth to the Ferris Wheel.

18. To cross Carson River's toll bridges, a loaded wagon paid $5.00, while pedestrians were charged $.25.

19. Dayton, first called Chinatown, was an early trading post on the Carson River.

20. Historic Fort Churchill was built near the Carson River. It is now a 200-acre state park.

21. The Truckee River, mentioned in our state song, begins at Tahoe and ends in Pyramid Lake and the Lahontan Reservoir.

22. The Indian wars, called the Battles of Pyramid Lake, were fought on the banks of the Truckee River.

23. The Truckee River was followed by emigrant groups, one being the ill-fated Donner Party.

24. Scouting parties, exploring my state, followed the Truckee River. One of these was that led by John Fremont.

25. John C. Fremont first called today's Truckee River the Salmon Trout River.

26. The Truckee River received its present name from the Steven-Murphy emigrant party. They chose the name in honor of their Indian guide, Trucky.

27. On the banks of the Truckee River began a small settlement, Lake's Crossing. Today this spot is Reno.

28. The Vigilantes, called 601, held early Reno's first criminal hanging on the banks of the Truckee River.

29. Glendale, once called Stone and Gates Crossing, sprang up as a trading post near one of the Truckee River's several toll bridges.

30. Crystal Peak, now known as Verdi, was once an active lumbering and mining area near the Truckee River.

31. Not far from the Truckee River grew Wadsworth and Sparks, both early railroad centers.

32. The Walker River, which irrigates Smith and Mason Valleys, feeds Walker Lake near Hawthorne.

33. The Muddy and the Virgin Rivers flow into the mighty Colorado River.

34. While following the Muddy River, Fremont ate the bisnaga cactus.

35. The Colorado River forms part of our state's boundary.

36. The Spanish padres (priests) explored along the Colorado River in 1776.

37. The Colorado River is tamed at Hoover Dam and forms Lake Mead.

38. Grapevine Canyon of the Colorado River bears hundreds of ancient Indian petroglyphs.

39. The Reese River is identified with the story of Austin.

40. Three of my state's rivers join the Snake River of the north and then on to the mighty Columbia. These are the Owyhee, the Salmon, and the Bruneau.

41. The Wild Horse Dam on the Owyhee River irrigates fertile grazing lands.

42. The early trappers along the Owyhee River had to kill their mules for food. They also had to eat crickets.

43. The Amargosa River flows in a J shape and disappears into desolate Death Valley.

44. The gardens of Beatty are watered by the Amargosa River.

45. From the willows which grew along the rivers of my state the early Indians wove their useful baskets.

46. The wild rye grass which grew near my river banks was used for mattress stuffings by the early trappers.

47. Many early travelers along my river routes died of poison from eating raw wild parsnip roots.

48. In the valleys of my Nevada rivers were started the ranches where food was raised for the miners.

49. The flood stage of my rivers is June when snow melts in my mountains.

50. Nevada's rivers and streams have afforded fishing for recreation.

I am Nevada's lakes. Thousands of years ago much of my present land surface was covered by a huge lake. Indeed it was huge, being an area of 8,400 square miles. This body of water was called Lake Lahontan (not to be confused with my reservoir Lake Lahontan of today). Evaporation and other changes took place to this ancient lake as time passed. Yet today, we see remains of it. To mention a few of them, I cite Pyramid and Walker Lakes and the Carson and Winnemucca Sinks.

Now I am going to tell you some facts about my lakes that you see today in many parts of my state.

1. Pyramid Lake is my state's largest lake and is located within the boundary of the Nixon Indian Reservation.

2. Terraces and other markings on hills and mountains show that my Pyramid Lake once was 520 feet above its present water level.

3. John C. Fremont camped near Pyramid Lake and made friends with the Indians. (They gave him fish.)

4. Pyramid Lake, fed by the Truckee River, was named by John Fremont. (The tufa deposits rose from the lake and resembled the Pyramids of Egypt.)

5. Large fish once made their home in Pyramid Lake. It is said that the largest catch was a 65-pounder.

6. The strange fish, the cuiui, is found in Pyramid Lake.

7. Pyramid Lake's Anaho Island is a Federal refuge for pelican.

8. Tufa formations have made strange sights at Pyramid Lake. The large pyramid is 600 feet. Then there are the Needles and the Squaw and Her Basket.

9. In the vicinity of Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes are many caves. They were used as homes by prehistoric people and animals.

10. Walker Lake, fed by the Walker River, was named by John Fremont in honor of his scout, Joseph Walker.

11. Near the shores of Walker Lake are the Schurz Indian Reservation and the U. S. Ammunition Depot.

12. Walker Lake is the source of an Indian legend about a sea serpent.

13. At one time, steamers carried passengers and freight on Lakes Walker, Pyramid, Winnemucca, and Tahoe.

14. Humboldt and Carson Lakes are now called Sinks.

15. Flowery Lake was a spot where the Donner Party stopped to rest and to lighten their wagons.

16. In 1844, John Fremont traveled over a large dry flat; we know it as Goshute Lake.

17. To be seen at Big and Little Lakes are the craterlike basins.

18. From Summit Lake one can view the great expanse of Black Rock Desert.

19. Peak Lake at 10,025 feet is in an isolated and hard-to-get-to area of the Ruby Mountains. The early Indians called it the Lake of the Evil Spirits.

20. Soda from Soda Lake was used to treat the ore from the Comstock mines.

21. Many glacial lakes are found in the high, rugged Ruby Mountains of eastern Nevada.

22. In the vicinity of Massacre Lakes, an emigrant group was attacked by Indians.

23. Lake Tahoe, an Indian word ("Lake of the Sky"), is the world's second highest mountain lake.

24. The source or birth of the Truckee River is beautiful blue Lake Tahoe.

25. Facts about Lake Tahoe tell us that it is 22 miles long, 13 miles wide, 1,645 feet deep in places, and 57° in temperature most of the year.

26. The surface of Overland Lake is lukewarm although the setting of the lake is cold alpine country.

27. Ruby Lake is in the area of the National Wildlife Refuge.

28. Topaz Lake, like Tahoe, lies partly in Nevada and partly in California.

29. Lake Mead, formed by the Colorado River behind Hoover Dam, is the world's largest man-made lake.

30. Covered by Lake Mead are many historic spots of former days. Among these are Fort Coleville and the Lost City.

31. Today's Lake Lahontan is a man-made lake, storing water from the Truckee and Carson Rivers.

32. Playas is a term applied to the alkali lakes. They are also known as salt pans and mud pans.

33. My state's many alkali lakes are caused by an evaporation process.

34. More than 140 species of birds use the small lakes near Fallon's Stillwater area.

35. Nevada's lakes afford water sports and fishing.

36. Nevada's lakes are used by painters and photographers; and they are used as themes for stories, poems, and songs.

TEST YOURSELF ABOUT MY MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES

MY MOUNTAINS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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9. ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. My state's highest mountain.
2. Was once called Sun Mountain.
3. Form a rim for the Colorado River.
4. Located north of Las Vegas.
5. Quarried in Bear Mountains.
6. Mined by Indians at Crystal Peak.
7. Forms Singing Mountain near Fallon.
8. High mountain near Ely.
9. Range having lakes with small icebergs.
10. Located in the Snake Range.

MY MOUNTAINS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Volcanic cones in the Pancake Range.
2. Found atop Mt. Wheeler.
3. Mountain area where the Washoe Pine was found.
4. Mountain area where the Bristlecone Pine was found.
5. Mountain near Reno where mining was done.
6. Told legends about Nevada mountains.
7. Mining area born in the mountains.
8. Famed tree of the Inyo Range.
9. Range having a waterfall.
10. Formation of Kuniva's beehives.

MY RIVERS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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8. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. My largest river.
2. Trapped along the Humboldt River.
3. Dam which stores water of Humboldt River.
4. River named after a famed guide.
5. River on whose banks were ore mills.
6. A trading post (Chinatown) on the Carson River.
7. A famed fort near the Carson River.
8. Begins at Tahoe and ends at Pyramid.
9. Once called Salmon Trout River.
10. The settlement (Lake's Crossing) built near Truckee River.

MY RIVERS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___
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4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ ___
6. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Kind of early bridges over rivers.
2. An early lumbering town on the Truckee River.
3. River which feeds Walker Lake.
4. A river boundary of Nevada.
5. Formed by water of Colorado River.
6. Used by Indians for basketry.
7. Found in my river valleys.
8. Reese River is near this town.
9. Writings found on my river canyons.
10. Explored the Colorado River in 1776.

MY LAKES

1. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2. _ _ _ _ _ _ _

3. _ _ _ _ _ _ _

4. _ _ _ _

5. _ _ _ _ _

6. _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _

7. _ _ _ _ _ _

8. _ _ _ _ _ _

9. _ _ _ _ _ _ _

10. _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Clue

1. My lake of ancient times.
2. Nevada's largest lake.
3. Named several of Nevada's lakes.
4. Deposits found at Pyramid Lake.
5. Strange fish of Pyramid Lake.
6. Pyramid's bird refuge.
7. Lake near Hawthorne.
8. An Indian reservation near Walker Lake.
9. A legend of Walker Lake.
10. Lakes found in Ruby Mountains.

MY LAKES

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Called Lake of the Sky.
2. Location of National Wildlife Refuge.
3. Large man-made lake.
4. Lake formed by Carson and Truckee Rivers.
5. Name for alkali lakes.
6. Lake once noted for large fish.
7. Lake within an Indian reservation.
8. Lies partly in Nevada and California.
9. U. S. Ammunition Depot is near it.
10. Cave found near some lakes and used as homes by these.

PART IV: MY CLIMATE, GEOLOGICAL SIGHTS, SOILS, AND ROCK FORMATIONS

I am Nevada's climate. Within my land are many kinds of climate depending upon my elevation and precipitation. In some of my state's regions, I have much rain; but, in others, I have very little. I often have thunderstorms and electrical storms; I have heavy hail and dense fog; I have heavy snow; I have dry clear air; I have brilliant sunshine. Yes, I have many kinds of climate and weather conditions.

Join with me as I tell some interesting facts about this phase of my state's story.

1. Most rainfall in my state is on the western border.

2. Because of a lack of rainfall, many parts of my Nevada are desert areas and wasteland.

3. Nevada has less precipitation than any other state.

4. Rain leaves spicy air on Nevada's sage-covered lands.

5. The sagebrush, identified with the state's wasteland, has learned to live with little water.

6. Winters are the coldest in the northeastern part of Nevada.

7. The colder climate of the mountain areas of my state is just right for the snow plant.

8. The heavy snow in the Nevada mountains was a hazard to early travelers. The greatest tragedy was the Donner Party.

9. Snow at Marlette Lake (at 8000 feet elevation) has hit 255 inches during the winter. Here, too, rain often averages 27 inches.

10. In 1863, the winter was so cold that Washoe Lake was frozen solid.

11. In some parts of Nevada, snow has measured only one inch.

12. Weather reports have often listed Deeth and Halleck in northern Nevada as our nation's cold spots.

13. Fed by the water of the winter snows is the bristlecone pine, one of the world's oldest living plants.

14. In 1889, the winter was very cold, severe, and costly. The temperature of Reno hit 42° below zero.

15. Pogonip, a heavy frost-fog, often hits northern and western Nevada.

16. Pogonip, which often caused pneumonia, was in early days of Nevada called White Death by the Indians. (In fact, pogonip means white death.)

17. In our state, winds are, as a rule, southerly or southwesterly.

18. In Nevada wind velocity is, as an average, moderate.

19. The low humidity and bright sunshine have joined to discourage lung disease. For this reason, many people have come to Nevada to live.

20. Often in the hot summer months, parts of our state witness thunderstorms.

21. There are some areas of Nevada that have less than 80 frost-free days during the summer.

22. Southern Nevada has pleasant, warm and sunny days most of the year.

23. Nevada's dry atmosphere cools quickly after the sun goes down-- thus, the pleasant, cool evenings.

24. In Nevada, it is common to have late frost in the spring and early autumn freezes.

25. Because of the low amount of precipitation, the humidity is low in Nevada.

26. Nevada's temperature varies in some parts of the state. The winter sees -34° in some areas; in summer other spots have a hot 120°.

27. A wet winter or a heavy spring rain brings color to the Nevada deserts and their gorgeous wild flowers.

28. Due to the warm climate in southern Nevada, the desert holly blooms about Christmas time.

29. Many plants cannot thrive in my state because of the short growing period.

30. Nevada's climatic conditions help 3500 kinds of plants and 200 types of trees to grow here.

31. Climate divides Nevada into different plant zones, ranging from the alpine of the north to the low deserts of the south.

32. The joshua tree and the many kinds of cactus get needed water from the desert land.

33. Climatic conditions determine the habits of Nevada's 111 species of animals.

34. Because of Nevada's desert climate, the burro was the chosen animal of the early prospectors.

35. Many desert animals plug their earth homes with damp soil as a protection against the hot sun.

36. In order to withstand the hot rays of the summer sun, Mexicans came to work on the railroads of Nevada.

37. Nevada's deserts are sometimes the targets of cloudbursts.

38. In 1913, a heavy cloudburst hit the desert area of Goldfield, taking human lives and doing heavy damage.

39. Peavine and Galena areas of western Nevada have often been hit by flash floods.

40. In the western part of Nevada, zephyr winds are quite common.

41. In early days, the force of the zephyrs (Washoe Zephyrs) did heavy property damage.

42. In the days of the Comstock and Mark Twain, the Zephyrs were the source of "tall tales."

43. On Nevada's deserts, whirlwinds are very common.

44. The Ralston and Amargosa Deserts receive very little rainfall.

45. The dry and arid Forty Mile Desert confronted and was dreaded by the early travelers.

46. Among the first people to conquer Nevada's deserts were the Mormons.

I am Nevada's geological sights. As one travels over my state north to south and east to west, he can see that Mother Nature gave me many natural pictures of wonderment. Looking at them closely, one can learn that many of them are old, very old, going back thousands of years.

Come with me on a journey, and let me tell you some facts that should prove of interest.

1. Among notable sights of my land are terraces, bars, and tufa formations, all being today's remains of ancient Lake Lahontan.

2. The ancient Lake Lahontan, which once covered 800 square miles, left among its terraces the high 520 feet one above present Pyramid Lake.

3. Tufa formations are everywhere around Pyramid Lake. There, the best known are the Pyramids, the Pinnacles, the Needles, Anaho Island, and the Squaw and Her Basket.

4. In the western part of my state are found natural hot springs. To be seen and visited are Moana, Bowers, Reno Hot Springs, Steamboat Springs, and Lawton Springs.

5. In the Beowawe area of my state -- that is, in the northern part of Eureka County, there is a geyser. There hot springs erupt from a high terrace. It is said this natural sight is similar to world-famed Yellowstone's Old Faithful.

6. My eastern region contains many natural wonders considered among the most interesting of western America. Down through the long ages of time, limestone drippings have formed the wonderment of Lehman Caves. Located in White Pine County, these caves date back thousands of years.

7. Other caves, not yet explored, are Whipple in Lincoln County and Northumberland in Nye County.

8. The most recently discovered cave in my state is the one in the Charleston Mountains north of Las Vegas. Its colorful formations of limestone are similar to those of the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico.

9. More information about the Lehman Caves tells us they are located in the Snake Range and that they have no natural entrance.

10. It is estimated that the limestone icicles in my underground caves increase no more than one inch per year.

11. Among the many limestone formations in Lehman Caves are the Hall of Music, the Cathedral Spires, the Pearly Gates, the Grand Palace, and Peter Pan.

12. Bat guana (useful as a fertilizer) is said to cover the floor of Whipple Cave.

13. One of the vents of sulphur stream at Steamboat Springs is called "the Chicken Soup Springs."

14. John Fremont, it is said, camped at the hot springs near present day Gerlach.

15. The tufa formations common to Pyramid Lake area are known to often be the home of snakes.

16. The cape at Pyramid Lake called the Needles contains tufa pyramids and towers, some nearly 300 feet high.

17. The Great Pyramid, a 600-feet tufa formation, gave Fremont the reason for naming Pyramid Lake.

18. Anaho Island, a 250-acre island crowned with tufa, is the largest pelican refuge in the United States. It is located at Pyramid Lake.

19. Among colorful spots of natural awe found in my state are the Valley of Fire, Cathedral Gorge, and Lava Spillways near Massacre Lake.

20. There are fossil forests and ancient shore lines to be seen in Virgin Creek Valley.

21. Cathedral Gorge is an area of 1570 acres composed of massive colored cliffs.

22. The 8000 acres known as the Valley of Fire are composed of strange and impressive mountains and basins of red sandstone.

23. No two rooms of formations in Lehman Caves are alike.

24. Goshute Cave near Ely (once called Baker Cave) was inhabited by prehistoric people.

25. Limestone icicles in my state's caves have formed many designs and shapes.

26. Lehman Caves, now a National Monument, were discovered by a homesteader, Ab Lehman.

27. The white terraces around Steamboat Springs are formed by silica left by the hot water.

I am Nevada's soils and rock formations. My state is a large area, and included in her story is that of her rock formations and her soils.

If you travel my land, you will find everywhere interesting facts about these resources. Perhaps you will not be able to see all of them, so I'll tell you about them.

1. Much of Nevada's rock formations show that this region was part of an inland sea.

2. Everywhere in my state one finds limestone rock, a rock formed only from shells and bones of sea animals.

3. Fossil stories of Nevada are "told" by the presence of ocean shells, imprints on rocks of sea animals and sea plants.

4. Through the long years of time, layer after layer of this fossil evidence was built up from the sea.

5. Heat and pressure formed these layers of sea life into limestone so widespread in Nevada today.

6. In Nevada we find, in addition to limestone, chalk, clay and sandstone.

7. From volcanic action we see in my state such rocks as granite and basalt.

8. In Nevada we have mineral rocks with veins of gold, silver, copper, and the like.

9. And, in Nevada, we find lignite, a half-made coal and shale (formed by ancient trees and from buried animals of great size).

10. Through the ages, water made its way into the cracks and crevices of the rocks. The freezing of this water, plus wind action, broke off bits of rock and ground them into small particles.

11. Moss and lichen began to grow and attach themselves to the rock particles.

12. Then, it has been learned in this story of early days, grinding, breaking, dissolving and decaying formed the soil.

13. The making of the soil was a slow process and took thousands of years.

14. So, really, I can say that my Nevada soil is mineral matter coming from rocks and mixed with animal and vegetable remains.

15. Closely connected with my rock heritage are the mining industries of Nevada.

16. My rocks have given rise to many mining centers -- past and present. One of these minerals is silver, the one used to give Nevada its slogan, the "Silver State."

17. The story of my state's soil tells of the location of cultivated areas and of grazing lands.

18. Soils of my state have several names -- residual and transported.

19. My residual soils are the ones formed from native rock. My transported soils are those moved by water, wind, or ice from the scene of their original formation.

20. In many parts of my state, wind has often carried away fine soil particles from the surface leaving the soil more sandy.

21. The heaping of soil by wind action has made much of Nevada's land surface rough and even.

22. Soil is the home of plants and an anchor for plant roots.

23. Found in Nevada's soil are such living things as insects, worms, beetles, bugs, rats, mice, and gophers.

24. In my state are found broad flood plains formed by the soil left by large streams.

25. It is said that swift streams have left sand and gravel in many Nevada areas. Gentle streams, in other sections, have left silt and clay.

26. Much of my state's desert soil is held by the heavy roots of sagebrush and other desert plants. This, it is pointed out, has aided in keeping destructive dust clouds from being formed.

27. The rock formations of my state are closely connected with my prehistoric history. Here are some interesting facts about these.

a. Petroglyphs are chiseled pictures and symbols on rocks, cliffs, and canyon walls.

b. These petroglyphs of early Indians have never been deciphered (even by today's Indians).

c. East of Sparks, the petroglyphs are known as the Court of Antiquity.

d. In the Grapevine Canyon in Dead Mountains near Davis Dam are hundreds of petroglyphs marked on rocks and canyon walls.

e. Pictographs are ancient markings painted on the rock formations.

f. Pictographs, like petroglyphs, have never been interpreted.

g. Beautiful and picturesque Valley of Fire is rich in pictograph lore.

h. In the Spring Mountains, canyons bear pictographs about three feet high and done in multi-colors.

i. Baker Creek in White Pine County has nearby caves with pictographs on the walls, done in shades of red and black.

j. In many parts of Nevada, various stone implements and weapons of stone have been found. These finds, called artifacts, have been discovered, in large part, near water holes on the desert.

k. Mescal pits or rock-lined depressions were used by early Indians. Many of these, found in my state, were used to extract sugar from the mescal plant.

l. Early rock weapons and implements tell us these following facts:

(1) Indians lived 30,000 years ago at Tule Springs north of Las Vegas.

(2) Primitive people lived near the shores of Winnemucca Lake.

(3) Gypsum Cave in the Frenchmen's Mountains was inhabited by people 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

(4) It is estimated that people lived in Lost City (now under Lake Mead) 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

(5) The Indians of Lost City (a pueblo-type people) made baskets, pottery, and worked with turquoise.

TEST YOURSELF ABOUT MY CLIMATE AND GEOLOGICAL SIGHTS

MY CLIMATE

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Clue

1. This tree thrives on the dry deserts.
2. This desert plant is common in Nevada.
3. This animal can thrive in desert areas.
4. These laborers worked in Nevada's heat.
5. These rainstorms often hit the desert.
6. Floods common to western Nevada.
7. Winds common to western Nevada.
8. Winds common to the deserts.
9. These people conquered my deserts.
10. Determines plant and animal life.

MY CLIMATE

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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Clue

1. My rainfall is heavier on this border.
2. Lack of moisture gives me these.
3. Rain leaves a pleasant smell on this.
4. This plant grows in my cold areas.
5. Heavy snow was a hazard to these.
6. This Party was trapped by heavy snow.
7. This is a heavy frost-fog.
8. This weather condition means White Death.
9. Our climate helps this disease.
10. These are made beautiful by heavy moisture.

MY GEOLOGICAL SIGHTS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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5. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. A lake of ancient days.
2. Marks made by lakes on mountain sides.
3. A tufa island at Pyramid.
4. Nature's gift to western Nevada.
5. A natural sight near Beowawe.
6. Nevada region noted for caves.
7. Forms icicles in caves.
8. Noted cave in the Snake Range.
9. Unexplored cave in Lincoln County.
10. Unexplored cave in Nye County.

MY GEOLOGICAL SIGHTS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Unexplored cave north of Las Vegas.
2. Found on floor of Whipple Cave.
3. Mineral of Nevada's hot springs.
4. Make homes in Pyramid's tufa.
5. Ancient forests in Virgin Creek Valley.
6. Gives color to Valley of Fire.
7. White substance at Steamboat Springs.
8. Goshute Cave once called.
9. The cape at Pyramid is called.
10. Cathedral Gorge is marked by colorful.

MY SOILS AND ROCKS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Much of my state was once part of this kind of sea.
2. A rock formed by sea animals.
3. Stories told by shells and rocks.
4. Granite is a rock formed by this action.
5. Gold and silver are called this kind of rock.
6. Half-made coal has this name.
7. This form of heat was once tree life.
8. Soil formed from native rock.
9. Soil moved from its original home.
10. Prevents dust storms on the desert.

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MY SOIL AND ROCKS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

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10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Chiseled pictures on rocks.

2. The Court of Antiquity's petroglyphs are near this town.

3. Grapevine Canyon's petroglyphs are near this dam.

4. Painted pictures on rocks are called.

5. Early Indian stone implements are called.

6. These pits were used to extract sugar.

7. These early caves of ancient Indians are in Frenchmen Mountains.

8. This ancient Indian site is under Lake Mead.

9. Nevada soil is home for this life.

10. Nevada soil anchors this kind of life.

PART V: MY STATE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

I am Nevada's state parks and recreational areas. Although one-third of my land is covered with sagebrush and other desert brush, beautiful Nevada has much to offer from the scenic and recreational side of my story. Artists and writers have traveled from one section of my vast land to another. They have painted, photographed, written stories and songs about my beautiful spots, my awe-taking sunsets, my wide expanse of Nature's gifts.

If you want me to tell you what these people have found, follow these facts I lay before you.

1. Lake Mohave above Davis Dam attracts fishermen and water sportsmen.

2. Sand Harbor at Lake Tahoe is a water sport and recreational area.

3. In Elko County there is a region called Thousand Spring Valley.

4. A part of Death Valley National Monument extends into Nye County.

5. The Valley of Fire is 8,000 acres of sandstone mountains and basins.

6. The Valley of Fire is in Clark County and contains ancient Indian writings on its red mountains and basins.

7. Cathedral Gorge, located in Lincoln County, is an area of 1,570 acres of massive colored cliffs.

8. Kershaw-Ryan State Park in Lincoln County covers 240 acres of scenic cliffs and canyons.

9. Near the old mining town of Berlin in Nye County is the Icht[illegible]saur Fossil Area. In its 515 acres are found fossils of sea serpents as large as 60 feet in length.

10. The Genoa Fort Museum, located in Douglas County, contains relics of early Mormon Station. This two-acre site marks the spot of Nevada's oldest settlement.

11. An area of Lake Mead has been set aside as Lake Mead National Recreation area. Here the water behind Hoover Dam affords fishing, swimming, boating, and water skiing.

12. The Ward Charcoal Ovens Park, in White Pine County near Ely, covers forty acres. It contains the stone ovens used in early day mining.

13. Near Caliente in Lincoln County is 719 acre Beaver Dam Park. It is a spot of natural scenic wild heritage.

14. Snyder Meadows is in Ormsby County in the Clear Creek area. It covers 51 acres of wooded glen in the high Sierras.

15. Fort Churchill near the Carson River is in Lyon County. It covers 200 acres. Here one sees adobe remains of an army fort erected in 1860.

16. Near Fort Churchill one can see the remains of the Overland Telegraph and the Pony Express.

17. Lehman Caves with its hundreds of limestone formations is a National Monument and is located in White Pine County.

18. Nevada has no National Park. It is hoped that one may be set aside in the Mt. Wheeler area.

TEST YOURSELF ABOUT MY STATE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

MY STATE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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9. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. These people put my beauty on canvas.
2. These people write about my beauty.
3. Sand Harbor beach attracts people to this lake.
4. Part of Death Valley Monument is in this Nevada county.
5. This rock makes the Valley of Fire beautiful and scenic.
6. This mountain gorge has beautiful cliffs.
7. Kershaw-Ryan State Park is in this county.
8. The Ichthyosaur Fossil Area has specimens of this ancient sea life.
9. The Genoa Fort Museum contains relics of these people's early history.
10. Beaver Dam Park in Lincoln County is near this Lincoln County town.

MY STATE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

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10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Snyder Meadows is a scenic spot in these high mountains.
2. These brick ruins are seen at Fort Churchill.
3. These formations give beauty to Lehman Caves.
4. It is hoped a National Park will be created near this high mountain area.
5. Fort Churchill is to be seen in this county.
6. The Ward Charcoal Ovens Park is near this once-famed mining town.
7. This lake and recreational area attracts many people to southern Nevada.
8. A historic museum marks this spot (oldest settlement).
9. My land is beautiful although much is covered with this desert plant.
10. This lake above Davis Dam attracts water sportsmen.

PART VI: NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

Newsy Nevada Nuggets. Because many of my residents are newcomers to my state, I thought it might be of interest to list for you some tidbits of information about Nevada.

I wonder how many of these fact "nuggets" are new to you?

1. The Mormons brought White Man's music to Nevada.

2. Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, once visited the Comstock area.

3. Nevada's prison was the original location of the Abe Curry's Hotel.

4. In the 1880's, Reno had an opera house. It was McKissick's that was located at the corner of Plaza and Center Streets.

5. "The Biggest Little City in the World" was adopted as Reno's slogan in 1927.

6. Nevada's capitol in Carson City was made of hand-hewn stone from a nearby quarry.

7. Nevada's first telephone was brought to Virginia City in 1878.

8. Nevada's first newspaper was the Territorial Enterprise (1858).

9. The early fire departments of Nevada towns were of a volunteer basis.

10. In 1903 the first automobiles were brought to Reno, Tonopah, and Goldfield.

11. Many Chinese came to Nevada to work on railroad building.

12. The land we call Nevada was at one time part of the Spanish Territory.

13. The V&T Railroad once ran 10 daily trains to the booming Comstock.

14. In early Virginia City, there was a school for Negroes.

15. Ulysses S. Grant, famous general and President of the United States, visited the Comstock and toured its deep mines.

16. The Vigilantes (601) kept order in the early towns of Nevada.

17. Nevada is shaped like an ancient Indian tomahawk.

18. Nevada extends 483 miles north to south and 320 miles east to west.

19. The ammunition depot in Hawthorne was at one time the largest in the world.

20. Between 1860-1960, Nevada had 29 military forts and camps.

21. Much atomic research is done in southern Nevada.

22. Reno, by the Lake toll bridge, was once known as Lake's Crossing.

23. California and Nevada held a verbal "sagebrush war" over the Roop County area.

24. Above the entrance of the $75,000 county courthouse in Virginia City is a statue of Justice. Unlike others, she is not blindfolded.

25. Virginia City suffered a fire in 1875 which left a damage of twelve million dollars.

26. In Carson City, a U. S. Mint was opened in 1869 and closed in 1892. There the trade dollar and $.20 pieces were minted.

27. The igloos near Hawthorne are underground vaults for work in ammunitions.

28. The brick from Washoe City's county courthouse was brought to early Reno to build a jail.

29. The town bell of early Pioche was cast from silver dollars.

30. The name of Dixie, an early town in Humboldt County, was changed to Unionville because of loyalty to the North at the time of the Civil War.

31. The first house built in Nevada was in Genoa.

32. In the cornerstone of the Aurora courthouse, it is said was placed a piece of the Plymouth Rock.

33. A fire in 1923 took 55 blocks of the once-famous mining town of Goldfield.

34. The Charcoal War was fought in Eureka over the price of charcoal to smelt the ore from the mines.

35. It is said that ivy vines from the Buckingham Palace in London were planted at Bowers Mansion. They were presented to Sandy Bowers by the queen of England.

TEST YOURSELF ABOUT MY NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

MY NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

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Clue

1. These people brought White Man's music to Nevada.
2. This great inventor once visited the historic Comstock.
3. Nevada's prison was once the location of this.
4. The McKissick Opera House was located here.
5. The stone for Nevada's capitol came from a nearby what.
6. The telephone made its first appearance in this Nevada town.
7. The Territorial Enterprise was Nevada's first.
8. Nevada's first fire departments were of this kind.
9. These people worked on Nevada's early railroads.
10. The early towns of Reno, Tonopah, and Goldfield had these first.

MY NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

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Clue

1. Nevada's land in early American history belonged to this country.
2. The V&T Railroad is identified with this mining area of Nevada.
3. A school for these people once thrived on the Comstock.
4. This famous general visited the Comstock mines.
5. This Vigilante group was a part of early Nevada towns.
6. Nevada is shaped like this Indian weapon.
7. Most early bridges over Nevada rivers were of this name.
8. This important work and research is done in southern Nevada.
9. An unusual statue of this figure can be seen in Virginia City.
10. This natural enemy struck many Nevada mining towns, especially Virginia City and Goldfield.

MY NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

1. ___ ___ ___ ___
2. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
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6. ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. This U. S. structure once thrived in Carson City.
2. Hawthorne's igloos store what.
3. This town's bell was made from silver dollars.
4. Nevada's first house was built here.
5. This town's courthouse had a historical piece of rock in its cornerstone.
6. Bower's Mansion had at one time this plant from England's royal palace.

PART VII: MY PLANT LIFE

I am Nevada's plant life. Contrary to much widespread belief, my state is not just a vast area of sagebrush and sand. From the high mountains to the low valleys and, yes, the desert, vegetation exists and, in some places, is abundant. This plant life of mine follows distinct zones -- those from the alpine to the southern deserts. Some authors have listed these zones as the alpine, the sub-alpine, the yellow pine, the pinion-juniper, the sagebrush and the creosote areas. My state's topography is so that one may, in a few short hours, go through many of these zones. In the southern portion of my Nevada, one might go from the cactus, mesquite and creosote to the alpine of Mt. Charleston. A trip over Mt. Rose in the Sierras passes through four plant life zones areas.

The alpine zone of my state has tundra -- like vegetation. There, there are few flowers as the peaks are sometimes snow-capped all year and the growing season is short.

The plant life in the zones vary due to elevation, climatic conditions, soil, and allied factors. Even the supposedly barren desert with alkaline beds has its distinct type of vegetation.

For you, should you travel my land, I am listing some information bits about my state's plant life.

1. Although there are many species of sagebrush, the three-dented leaf sagebrush (artemisia tridentata) is the state flower.

2. The blooming creosote bush appears as a yellow sea.

3. Sugar pine, a tree of commercial value, is called "Queen of the Sierras."

4. The snow plant, protected by law, grows in the Sierra Nevadas, and dies if transplanted.

5. The pinon or pine nut tree was the source of food to the early Indians.

6. The salt bush of the alkaline deserts furnished the early emigrants seasoning for food.

7. The ocotillo or candle flower, which is found along the Colorado River, often grows to a height of 20 feet.

8. The barrel cactus is but one of the 28 species of that plant growing on my Nevada deserts.

9. The joshua, the grotesque tree of the desert, often reaches a height of 40 feet.

10. A close rival in the contest for state flower (won by the sagebrush) was the lupine.

11. The pinon pine is our state tree; the quaking aspen was a close rival for the honor.

12. In the forest area of Tahoe, there is a grove dedicated to the Crippled Children of Nevada.

13. The pinon-juniper predominates most of my forest land. Due to precipitation these are found in the mountains.

14. Much of Nevada once contained natural forests; a major cause of depletion was the cutting of timber for mines.

15. Nevada has seven forest districts entirely or partially in its area. Mentioned are:

    a. Dixie National Forest.

    b. Nevada National Forest.

    c. Humboldt Reserve (3 divisions).

    d. Toiyabe National Forest.

    e. Inyo Forest.

    f. Mono Forest District.

    g. Tahoe National Forest.

    h. Eldorado National Forest.

16. Here is a list of much of my plant life:

Alpine Zone

At the higher elevations one finds tundra-like vegetation, willow and alder (along stream banks), white bark pine, mountain hemlock, red fir, false helleboro, Senecio, snow plant, larkspur, shooting stars, monkey flower, white and yellow violets, Chinese red paint brush, forage grass, elderberry-currant-gooseberry bushes. Here, too, is the white-limbed quaking aspen. The flowering of this region is latter June to early October. In this region, grazing stock often denude the area.

Sub-Alpine Zone

With a longer growing period, this area is rich in color and in species. Here is found bunch wheat grass, findler blue grass, red-crooked-stem manzanita, snow bush or tobacco bush, squaw mat, monkshood, columbine, meadow rue, woodland ferns, wild rose, dogwood, and willows.

Yellow Pine Zone

In this belt is found sugar pine, the "Queen of the Sierras." Also found is lodge-pole pine, and the protected (by law) snow plant.

Pinon-Juniper Zone

Scrub and western juniper, single-leaf pinon or nut tree, sagebrush, rabbit brush, and other desert flora.

Sagebrush Zone

Antelope brush, rabbit brush, wild peach, desert sego lily, white honeysuckle, wild geranium, Indian potato, wild peony, violets, star-of-Bethlehem, wild onion, monkey flower squaw tea, lupine, loco weed, bee plant, balsam bluebells, skunk cabbage, milkweed.

17. The story of Nevada's tree life tells us that 12.3% of the state's area is composed of natural forests.

18. The zoning of forests in Nevada, done on the basis of elevation, places the natural forests as:

a. Sierran type in the extreme western part of the state (such as that of the Carson Range).

b. Rocky Mountain type in the eastern Nevada ranges (from the Jarbidge Mountains to Charleston Mountains of Clark County).

c. Great Basin type in the ranges of the central and western part of the state.

19. In the Sierran area are found the pine-fir forest from 5500-7500 feet elevation. This includes jeffrey pine, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, and incense cedar. At the 8800 feet elevation of the Sierran region is the red fir type. This includes red fir, western white pine, and lodgepole pine.

20. The Sierran has, at its timberline (10,500 feet) the white-bark pine. At its highest elevation it forms a wind-trimmed, flattened scrub only a few feet high.

21. The Rocky Mountain series in eastern Nevada from the lowest to the highest elevation produces pinon, juniper, ponderosa pine, aspen, douglas fir, spruce, fir, limber pine, and bristlecone pine.

22. Mountain ranges of central Nevada have the forest zones of the Great Basin pinon and junipers at 7500-8500 feet elevation. From 9500-10,000 feet is a semi-arid type including sagebrush, mountain mahogany, and other shrubs. Above this, at 11,000 and 11,500 feet, are the limber and bristlecone pines.

23. In all forested areas of my state, regardless of zonal pattern, mountain streams are bordered by aspen, choke cherry, alder, water birch, willows and cottonwoods.

24. In addition to natural trees, introduction of species from many parts of the world have been made -- some of these for products and some of them for ornaments. A few of these include cedar from North Africa and Himalaya; purpleleaf plum from S. W. Asia; laurel cherry from Asia Minor.

25. Coniferous trees (including pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar) are identified by their needles and cones.

26. The Indians made a valuable use of willows in making their baskets.

27. In my state a county (White Pine) and a town (Hawthorne) were named after trees.

28. Cherry trees from Japan were planted along Reno's Truckee River.

29. Trees taken from the mountain sides by man or by fire present a serious problem -- floods!

30. More than 300 native plants of Nevada were used by the early Indians of this state. The Washoe, Paiute, and Shoshone, especially, considered the native growths to have medicinal value and used them for many ailments.

31. From the plants, the Indians made teas, salves, powders, and poultices to treat disorders ranging from toothaches and flesh wounds to tuberculosis, arthritis, and heart trouble (to mention but a few).

32. Some native plants are still used medicinally today -- for example, squaw or Indian tea. This is taken as a blood tonic by many people.

33. Space will not afford the listing of all plants used as medicine by the Indians; neither will it permit mention of all the methods used, and all the ailments treated. The following are but a few of the 300 plants once used for medicinal purposes by Nevada's native population:

Bitterbush, creosote, greasewood, lupine, milkweed, nettle, quaking aspen, rabbit bush, sagebrush, saltbrush, snow plant, skunk cabbage, willow, wild rose, white sage, deer's tongue, four o'clock,cattails, columbine, beavertail cactus, arrowroot, pinon, rye grass, skeleton weed, etc.

34. A list of Nevada's plants, poisonous in part or as a whole, is tabulated by the Nevada State Department of Health. The advice given is that children must be protected from the dangers in various seasons. It is also stated "in an emergency, call the nearest poison control center."

Poisonous throughout: elephant ear, lily-of-the-valley, jimson weed, rhododendron, mountain laurel.

Poisonous in bulb only: tulip, narcissus.

Poisonous in underground stem: iris.

Poisonous in root only: monkshood, Spanish bayonet.

Poisonous in leaves: ivy, oleander, burning bush, foxglove.

Poisonous in root and seed: four o'clock.

Poisonous in seed only: Scotch broom, castor bean.

Poisonous in stem: sweet pea.

Poisinous in fruit: mock orange.

TEST YOURSELF ABOUT MY PLANT LIFE

MY PLANT LIFE

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Clue

1. My state plant life follows.
2. My high plant zone in the mountains is called.
3. This pine is called "Queen of the Sierras."
4. This plant is protected by law.
5. This pine was the source of food for the Indians.
6. This desert bush was used for food seasoning.
7. The ocotillo resembles a tall.
8. Many species of this plant are found on Nevada's deserts.
9. This tree grows on the desert.
10. In this forest a grove is dedicated to Nevada's Crippled Children.

MY PLANT LIFE

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Clue

1. The coniferous trees bear.
2. This plant was used by Indians in their basketry art.
3. This tree is the state tree.
4. A variety of this desert plant is the state flower.
5. This Nevada county was named after a tree.
6. This Nevada town was named after a tree.
7. Nut trees of this variety once grew at Vista (east of Sparks).
8. Trees from this country were planted along Reno's Truckee River.
9. Trees taken from mountain sides often add to the threat of.
10. The early Indians used many native plants as.

PART VIII: MY ANIMAL LIFE

I am Nevada's animal life. This life, like plant life, depends upon certain factors such as elevation, climate, food and water. Also to be considered is the place for his home.

Despite the aridity of some sections of my state, Nevada does have a variety of animal life. For its continuance, credit must be given to such factors as protection and encouragement.

Protection is given to animals by man's good outdoor sportsmanship and by refuges (established by law). My state has provided for spots of protection as has the national government. Within the Nevada boundaries, the Federal government has established:

1. Charles Sheldon Refuge in the northern part of Washoe and the northwestern part of Humboldt Counties. Here protection is given to the pronghorn antelope.

2. Anaho Island at Pyramid Lake in Washoe County where there is a haven for the pelican.

3. Railroad Valley Bird Refuge in the southeastern part of Nye County -- there, through artesian wells, water is afforded to bird life.

4. Ruby Lakes Game Refuge in Ruby Valley of eastern Nevada where protection is given migratory birds.

5. Desert Wildlife Refuge in Clark County, a spot where protection is given to the big horn sheep.

Not only for my state's hunters, but for all my people, I am giving some informational data on my animal life.

1. The pronghorn antelope, native to North America, like the big horn sheep, existed in what is now Nevada when the White Man came into the region. The antelope is found today in huntable populations in Washoe, Humboldt, Elko, White Pine, Nye, Lyon, and Mineral Counties.

2. The mule deer, found in Nevada's mountain forest area, is the largest member of the deer family in the West.

3. The largest member of the deer family is the moose (none in Nevada), but the largest member of the deer family found in our state is the elk. Hunted on a limited basis, they are found in southeastern Elko County and in the Charleston area of Clark County.

4. The largest herds of wild horses in Nevada are found south of Eureka. They are often killed to conserve forage for cattle and sheep.

5. One of Nevada's legends said prospectors followed badgers as their hole homes often exposed ore.

6. The spotted skunk is a rodent killer, but it does more harm than good.

7. The burro, identified in Nevada with the prospectors, was introduced into the state from Mexico.

8. Camels were once imported into Nevada from Egypt (1856). Their purpose proved a failure.

9. Animal life is classified as wild and domestic. Wild animals are classified as game, predatory, protected and unprotected.

10. Identified with Nevada are such animals as badger, beaver, skunk, red fox, gray fox (Sierra and eastern part), mink, muskrat, weasel, coyote, raccoon, porcupine, marmot, pika, shrew, rat, mice, chipmunk, gophers, squirrels, rabbits, hare, bats, bobcats, mountain lion, bears not in great numbers (Mt. Rose area), deer, antelope, elk, horse, donkey, big horn sheep, woodchuck, vole and mole.

11. Nevada is one of the areas where bird life has been studied very little.

12. Bird life in our state is controlled by factors of environment, climate, etc.

13. Though far from complete, a study has revealed more than 338 species of bird life in Nevada.

14. Bird life is classified as wild and domestic. Wild bird life is classified as migratory, game, protected and unprotected.

15. Game laws protect our bird life, as it does other animal life.

16. The pelican, both the white and brown, is protected at Anaho Island, located at Pyramid Lake and throughout the state.

17. The hawk, contrary to the belief of many, does have its benefits as an insect and rodent killer. The hawk, falcon and owl are protected by Nevada law.

18. Bird life seen in Nevada include: sagehen or sage grouse, pheasant (imported from Asia), quail, partridge, duck, geese, plover, ibis, rail, brant, snipe, swan, pelican, eagle, hawk, owl, falcon, vulture, cormorant, heron, crow, raven, magpie, lark, jay, swallow, wren, mocking bird, robin, thrasher, thrush, flycatcher, bluebird (the state bird is the mountain bluebird), nuthatcher, chickadees, vireos, warbler, blackbird, oriole, meadowlark, grosbeak, finch, sparrow, bunting, flicker, kingbird, sandpiper, stilts, terns, gulls, avocet, egret, crane, rail, phoebe, swift, junco, gnatcatcher, shrike, towhee, road runner, hummingbird, dove, peacock, turkey, chicken, pigeon.

19. Carson City, once called Eagle Station, and the valley around it is still called Eagle Valley. Eagles were quite common in the area.

20. Nevada might be a fisherman's paradise with its streams and lakes of fish life.

21. It is said that Elko County contains 2800 miles of fishable streams.

22. The large trout, which once were common at Pyramid Lake, average 20-30 pounds. One source says the largest caught was 65 pounds. They are common up to 13 pounds today.

23. An Indian caught a 41-pound cutthroat trout at Pyramid Lake (1925).

24. A 20-pound German Brown trout, one of the largest caught in the United States, was taken within Reno's city limits from the Truckee River.

25. Though no longer afforded them, sportsmen once did bass fishing at Walker Lake.

26. Lake Mead is one of Nevada's great fishing spots.

27. The cuiui is the strange fish of Pyramid Lake.

28. Listed fish of Nevada's waters are Mackinaw trout, silver trout, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, German Brown, cuiui, carp, bass or crappie, brook trout, mudfish, whitefish, catfish, steelhead, salmon.

29. Fresh water shrimp, fresh water mussels, and snails are found in irrigation ditches, rivers, and moist places.

30. Fish are conserved by good sportsmanship and propagated at hatcheries and rearing stations.

31. Hatcheries and rearing stations include:

* a. Verdi Fish Hatchery, Verdi.

* b. Spring Creek Station in White Pine.

* c. Washoe Rearing Station at Reno.

* d. Ruby Valley.

Installations at:

** a. Lahontan Hatchery at Gardnerville.

** b. Willow Branch Hatchery in Clark County.

* These are state controlled.
* These are Federal controlled.

32. Other classes of animal life common to Nevada are snakes, lizards, turtles, toads and insects. Much of Nevada's terrain offers a natural habitat for this type of life.

33. There are three distinct species of rattler in Nevada, the most deadly being the diamondback. Other rattlers include the horned rattler or sidewinder (which is found south of Goldfield along the edge of Death Valley), the Panamint rattler, the Great Basin rattler, the prairie rattler (central Nevada), the Pacific rattler (south and west Nevada), and the tiger rattler (desert mountain areas).

34. Other snakes of the state are the valley gopher snake, the desert gopher snake, the silver or Pacific rubber snake (also called two-headed snake), the striped whip snake,

the western striped racer, the red racer, the western yellow-bellied racer, the blind snake, coral snake, flat-nosed snake, western patchnosed snake, king snake, garter snake, bull snake, red and black ground snake, and the yellow gopher snake.

35. Lizards are found everywhere in my state and are of:

1. Scaly

2. Smooth-skinned varieties.

The gila lizard is found in the Virgin River Valley near the Colorado River.

36. Turtles of Nevada include the western pond species and the desert tortoise.

37. Toads include the short-horned, the desert-horned, and pigmy-horned. The latter is found only in Elko County.

38. Insects are plentiful in my state and include spiders, scorpions, centipedes, vinagaroon, and tarantula. The tarantula is a large, venomous, hairy insect of the hot dry desert areas.

TEST YOURSELF ABOUT MY ANIMAL LIFE

MY ANIMAL LIFE

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Clue

1. At Charles Sheldon Refuge protection is given to the.
2. At Anaho Island Refuge Protection is given to the.
3. Bird life is protected at Railroad Valley Bird Refuge in this county.
4. Ruby Lakes Game Refuge protects this kind of birds.
5. Clark County's Desert Wildlife Refuge protects this type of sheep.
6. This deer of Nevada is the largest in the West.
7. This game animal is on a reserve in eastern Nevada.
8. The largest herds of wild horses are found south of this Nevada town.
9. This animal's home often exposed ore to prospectors.
10. This not-too-popular animal is a rodent killer.

MY ANIMAL LIFE

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Clue

1. This desert animal came into Nevada from Mexico.
2. This animal was imported into Nevada, but the try for mill work was unsuccessful.
3. This bird is an insect and rodent killer.
4. Carson City was once named after this bird.
5. This Nevada county is noted for its fishable streams.
6. This lake of Nevada was once known for its large trout.
7. This Nevada lake was noted for bass fishing.
8. This man-made lake is a fishing attraction for Nevadans and tourists.
9. The strange fish of Pyramid Lake is the.
10. Nevada has a large fish hatchery at.

MY ANIMAL LIFE

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3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. ___ ___ ___

Clue

1. Nevada's most deadly rattlesnake is the.
2. This lizard is found near the Colorado River.
3. The large, hairy insect of the deserts of Nevada is the.
4. Game refuges in Nevada are established by.

ANSWERS
TO
TESTS

TEST --- CARSON CITY

1. Indian
2. Scouts
3. Carson City
4. Mills
5. Mint
6. Governors
7. Dollar
8. Baskets
9. Orphanage
10. Stewart

TEST --- CHURCHILL COUNTY

1. Cantaloupes
2. Turkey
3. Canals
4. Indians
5. Carson
6. Ragtown
7. Stillwater
8. Duck
9. Lahontan
10. Fallon

TEST --- CLARK COUNTY

1. Mexicans
2. Spanish
3. Priests
4. Colorado
5. Mormons
6. Atomic
7. Hoover
8. Charleston
9. Pueblo
10. Fremont

TEST --- DOUGLAS COUNTY

1. Carson
2. Mormons
3. Genoa
4. Skis
5. Minden
6. Alfalfa
7. Basques
8. Carson
9. Cattle
10. Sheep

TEST --- ELKO COUNTY

1. Cattle
2. Wells
3. Ruby
4. Overland
5. Indians
6. Elk
7. Placer
8. Chinese
9. Forts
10. Elko

First started in Elko but later moved to Reno was the University of Nevada.

TEST --- ESMERALDA COUNTY

1. First
2. Goldfield
3. Fish Lake
4. San Francisco
5. Boundary
6. Inyo
7. Joshua
8. Malapi
9. Fire-Floods
10. Ghost

TEST --- EUREKA COUNTY

1. Greek
2. Austin
3. Ruby
4. Charcoal
5. Pony Express
6. Geyser
7. Eureka
8. Ghost
9. Indians
10. Chinese

TEST --- HUMBOLDT COUNTY

1. Humboldt
2. Trappers
3. Forts
4. Winnemucca
5. Paiute
6. Purple
7. Cattle
8. Sheep
9. Pony Express
10. Indian

TEST --- LANDER COUNTY

1. Silver
2. Lander
3. Austin
4. Battle Mountain
5. Sack of flour
6. Sanitary fund
7. Mining
8. Ranching
9. Sagebrush
10. Boom

TEST --- LINCOLN COUNTY

1. 36
2. Desert
3. Blasdel
4. Lizard
5. Town bell
6. Mormons
7. Parks
8. Caliente
9. Colors
10. Pioche

TEST --- LYON COUNTY

1. Sutro
2. Weed Heights
3. Yerington
4. Dayton
5. Pine nut
6. Silver City
7. V&T C&C
8. Telegraph
9. Fort Churchill
10. Overland

TEST --- MINERAL COUNTY

1. Hawthorne
2. Walker
3. Mark Twain
4. Aurora
5. Hawthorne
6. Grant
7. Indians
8. Serpent
9. Mina
10. Columbus

TEST --- NYE COUNTY

1. Tonopah
2. Burro
3. Tonopah
4. Oddie
5. McCarran
6. Reptiles
7. Ryolite
8. Marble
9. Adobe
10. Silver

TEST --- PERSHING COUNTY

1. General
2. Horses
3. Lovelock
4. Dam
5. Humboldt
6. Sugar beets
7. Festivals
8. Basque
9. Alfalfa
10. Desert

TEST --- STOREY COUNTY

1. Comstock
2. Mackay
3. Mines
4. Bowers
5. Mark Twain
6. Virginia City
7. Davidson
8. Sisters
9. Nabobs
10. Nob Hill

TEST --- WASHOE COUNTY

1. Indians
2. General
3. Pyramid
4. Truckee
5. Donner
6. Toll
7. Peavine
8. Timber
9. Horses
10. 601

TEST --- WHITE PINE COUNTY

1. Silver
2. Ely
3. Caves
4. Wheeler
5. Sheep
6. Glaciers
7. Ruth
8. Copper
9. Copper
10. Hamilton

TEST --- MY MOUNTAINS

1. Boundary
2. Davidson
3. Black
4. Charleston
5. Marble
6. Turquoise
7. Sand
8. Wheeler
9. Ruby
10. Lehman Caves

TEST --- MY MOUNTAINS

1. Cinder
2. Glacier
3. Mt. Rose
4. Inyo
5. Peavine
6. Indians
7. Comstock
8. Bristlecone Pine
9. Stonewall
10. Tufa

TEST --- MY RIVERS

1. Humboldt
2. Beaver
3. Rye Patch
4. Walker (Carson)
5. Carson
6. Dayton
7. Churchill
8. Truckee
9. Truckee
10. Reno

TEST --- MY RIVERS

1. Toll
2. Verdi
3. Walker
4. Colorado
5. Lake Mead
6. Willows
7. Ranches
8. Austin
9. Indian
10. Friars (priests)

TEST --- MY LAKES

1. Lahontan
2. Pyramid
3. Fremont
4. Tufa
5. Cuiui
6. Anaho Island
7. Walker
8. Schurz
9. Serpent
10. Glacier

TEST --- MY LAKES

1. Tahoe
2. Ruby
3. Mead
4. Lahontan
5. Playas
6. Pyramid
7. Pyramid
8. Tahoe (Topaz)
9. Walker
10. Indians

TEST --- MY CLIMATE

1. Joshua
2. Cactus
3. Burro
4. *Mexicans*
5. Cloudbursts
6. Flash
7. Zephyr
8. Whirlwinds
9. Mormons
10. Climate

TEST --- MY CLIMATE

1. Western
2. Deserts
3. Sagebrush
4. Snow
5. Emigrants
6. Donner
7. Pogonip
8. Pogonip
9. Lung
10. Flowers

TEST --- MY GEOLOGICAL SIGHTS

1. Lahontan
2. Terraces
3. Anaho
4. Hot Springs
5. Geyser
6. Eastern
7. Limestone
8. Lehman
9. Whipple
10. Northumberland

TEST --- MY GEOLOGICAL SIGHTS

1. Charleston
2. Guano
3. Sulphur
4. Snakes
5. Fossil
6. Sandstone
7. Silica
8. Baker
9. Needles
10. Cliffs

TEST --- MY SOILS AND ROCKS

1. Inland
2. Limestone
3. Fossil
4. Volcanic
5. Mineral
6. Lignite
7. Coal
8. Residual
9. Transported
10. Sagebrush

TEST --- MY SOILS AND ROCKS

1. Petroglyphs
2. Sparks
3. Davis
4. Pictographs
5. Artifacts
6. Mescal
7. Gypsum
8. Lost City
9. Animal
10. Plant

TEST --- MY STATE PARKS & RECREATIONAL AREAS

1. Artists
2. Authors (writers)
3. Tahoe
4. Nye
5. Sandstone
6. Cathedral
7. Lincoln
8. Serpents
9. Mormons
10. Caliente

TEST --- MY STATE PARKS & RECREATIONAL AREAS

1. Sierras
2. Adobe
3. Limestone
4. Wheeler
5. Lyon
6. Ely
7. Mead
8. Genoa
9. Sagebrush
10. Mohave

TEST --- MY NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

1. Mormons
2. Edison
3. Hotel
4. Reno
5. Quarry
6. Virginia City
7. Newspaper
8. Volunteer
9. Chinese
10. Automobiles

TEST --- MY NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

1. Spain
2. Comstock
3. Negroes
4. Grant
5. 601
6. Tomahawk
7. Toll
8. Atomic
9. Justice
10. Fire

TEST --- MY NEWSY NEVADA NUGGETS

1. Mint
2. Ammunition
3. Pioche
4. Genoa
5. Aurora
6. Ivy

TEST --- MY PLANT LIFE

1. Zones
2. Tundra
3. Sugar
4. Snow
5. Pinon
6. Salt
7. Candle
8. Cactus
9. Joshua
10. Tahoe

TEST --- MY PLANT LIFE

1. Cones
2. Willow
3. Pinon
4. Sagebrush
5. White Pine
6. Hawthorne
7. Almond
8. Japan
9. Floods
10. Medicine

TEST --- MY ANIMAL LIFE

1. Antelope
2. Pelican
3. Nye
4. Migratory
5. Bighorn
6. Elk
7. Elk
8. Eureka
9. Badger
10. Skunk

TEST --- MY ANIMAL LIFE

1. Burro
2. Camel
3. Hawk
4. Eagle
5. Elko
6. Pyramid
7. Walker
8. Mead
9. Cuiui
10. Verdi

TEST --- MY ANIMAL LIFE

1. Diamondback
2. Gila
3. Tarantula
4. Law